The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874. VOL. 89, NO.—100

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The New York Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

—The General Assembly of Virginia has adjourned *sine die*.

—Boston's contributions for the Louisiana sufferers amount to $43,000.

—A heavy frost on Thursday morning injured the crops and fruit near Atlanta, Ga.

—The internal revenue receipts for the month were $8,437,033, an increase over April, 1873, of $872,107.

—To-day the wages of the workmen on the Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be restored to the rates before the reduction.

—The committee appointed by the New York Produce Exchange to receive subscriptions for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers has collected over $2,000.

—Senator Washburn, on Thursday, sent his resignation to the Massachusetts Legislature as Governor of that State, and immediately left for Washington.

—Detective Leahy, tried for killing MacNamara in New York by shooting through a door while officers were searching for Dutch Harmon, was acquitted.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Evans died at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Thursday, aged seventy-eight years. She was one of the oldest settlers in that vicinity and resided in the Maumee valley since 1823.

—George Miller Alfred, colored, convicted of the murder of Dr. Granville Alfred, in Washington county, Ky., will be hanged to-day. A letter says the condemned man is preparing a full confession, implicating the wife of the murdered man, who is now out on ball on the same charge as *particeps criminis* in the murder. Various attempts at the rescue of the prisoner, said to have proceeded from Mrs. Alfred's friends, have all been frustrated. The condemned man has professed his faith in the Catholic Church and expresses his willingness to die.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has passed to the third reading the following alternative propositions to be voted on separately by the people: First, License to traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law, may be granted, but this section shall not prevent the General Assembly from passing such laws to restrict such traffic and to compensate injuries resulting therefrom. Second, No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law restrain or prohibit such traffic or may provide against the evils resulting therefrom.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Essay on the Present Weather.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Times being dull, trade inactive, the prominent topic of thought is the disasters and effects of the present weather. We would embrace the occasion to submit some hints and items for the benefit of those interested in the subject. More rain has fallen this season, for the same season, than has fallen since 1840. The nearest in amount fallen was in the spring of 1855. In April the rain fall has been between 5¼ and 6 inches. In September, 1864, it was seven inches.

Nearly all the storm winds of this season have backed up from the east, northeast by north to the northwest, and more than ordinary, between sunset and sunrise.

It denotes the storm centre has passed to the east, as indicated by a slight rise of the barometer, and that another storm is in process, and approaching you; consequently, continued fair weather need not be expected; the next morning slight freeze, or a white frost, in spring or the late fall, calm, damp and cool atmosphere; a pleasant day, with no clouds; sometimes a few floating small and large cumulus clouds; the next day, milder, delicate fine horse tail and cir cu or locks of wool clouds, laying high, begin to appear between ten and three o'clock r. m., clouding over and perhaps rain that day or night. Such is verified by referring to Friday, 24th inst., storm 25th and 26th, freeze and clear on Monday 27th, storm on 28th, clear and freeze on 29th, rain on 30th. All these occurred after backing up to the N. W.

We give the other side. When the storm winds are in the east, S. E. or south or S. W., and the wind gradually hauls round to N. W. by the *via west*, which is generally between sunrise and sunset, the sun will set clear. Thunder storms are exceptions, being outside of the system.

The next morning develops a beautiful rising sun, the atmosphere pleasant and exhilerating; at 8 to 9 A. M. the heat of the sun begins to agitate the electricity of the earth, streams of electricity are passing and repassing; the air becomes rarified, dry and elastic breezes are in motion, and from the horizon arises small N. West or fair weather cumulus clouds; by 11 to 1 P. M. the heavens are covered with these clouds and rapidly passing to the southeast in haste with azure blue sky between each; at 4 to 6 P. M. when the electricity ceases the sky is free of clouds. When this occurs you may safely conclude the weather, in July, August or September will continue fair from three to six or more days, as may be this season or the complexion of the weather. In the spring and late fall, not more than three to four days. Another exception: if the days should be excessive hot, the northwest current may jumble into nimbus or thunder clouds and bring a storm. A farmer, by watching his barometer, may begin to cut and dry his hay before a storm will come; or to get a house reshingled; or ship to sail from an eastern port may get off from the coast before a storm could ever take it; or one journeying east, providing he does not go so fast as to overtake the retreating storm.

There have been but two thunder storms this season. If the June sun shines hot, with the earth so saturated with wet, a large number of thunder storms may be expected, and good health and an exuberant growth from the earth. The dryest and most unhealthy year was 1854, when there were fifteen thunder storms February to June; in 1855, the most healthy and productive year ever known, there were three thunder storms; 1857, another productive year, four hundred persons were killed by lightning in the United States. We may give some instruction on the Signal Office bulletins.

April 30, 1874. G. A.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable event of the entire year. It carries them to new scenes, familiarizes them with strange people, breaks the monotony of their lives, relieves them for a time from mental and bodily strain, and reinvigorates them for life's cares and duties. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. Many of our transportation lines have arranged routes and rates to meet the requirements of the people, and from season to season these facilities are improved and extended. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists can be carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying changes or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are probably the most perfect in America, and its management is complete, careful, and courteous. As a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and their safety guaranteed. Every reader of current news is aware of the fact that a "terrible accident" is rarely chronicled on any portion of this great railroad system.

So far as scenery goes, no lines of railroad on the continent can surpass the running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. A ride of twelve hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh shows more interesting variety than can be seen in the same time and distance anywhere else in the United States, and from this main channel a score of branches run, leading to localities and resorts of unsurpassed attractiveness and worldwide popularity.

The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the anthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce the larger portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principal part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its soil varies from the richest to the poorest. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of travel, and every American can find something in it attractive and gratifying.

The accommodations provided for Summer tourists on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule, not the exception, and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select any highway of travel anywhere that can compare, in the essentials of comfort, safety, expedition, and interest, with the magnificent system of railroads managed by this company.

ALREADY the first fruit of the shepherd's care has put in an appearance. Moundsville leads off with 400 fleeces from the flock of Basil Dorsey, Esq., sold to H. K. List, of Wheeling, on private terms. Mr. List had just closed out his last year's stock by a sale of 178,000 pounds to Lowell firm at figures which have not transpired.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Democrats Coming Down Handsomely—The Judicial Appointments Confirmed — Apportionment Through the House — The Local Option Petitions.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 30, 1874.

SENATE.

Coming Down at Last.

The Democrats changed their tactics this morning, and decided not to kick against Fate any longer. They at last began to perceive that their "caucussing," instead of gaining them what they sought—an unfair advantage in Apportionment—was destined only to have the effect of depriving them of the liberal courtesies which had been, as a rule, accorded them by the Republican majority.

Their change of heart was manifested this morning when the list of Judicial appointments was called up. As the list was called over they voted to confirm. The only objection was that made by

Mr. CHALFANT to Broomall, of Chester. The objection to him was that while a member of the Constitutional Convention he had compli mented the Legislature in an off-hand way by pronouncing it a corrupt body.

Messrs. WALLACE and MCCLURE came to the relief of the imperiled Broomall, and strongly urged his appointment.

This healed the breach and the entire list went through without further trouble.

More Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills were then called up and passed finally:

The act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

The act for the better training of teachers in the public schools.

The act to enable creditors to collect debts with more security from non residents.

The act allowing Notaries Public to appoint Deputies.

Street Improvements.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced an act authorizing municipal corporations to proceed with the grading and paving of streets after giving the proper security.

The General Insurance law was called up and laid over.

The same fate attended the act establishing new counties.

HOUSE.

Apportionment.

The House again took up the Legislative apportionment bill. Some immaterial amendments were made in reference to the eastern districts, after which it was passed finally by a strict party vote. These amendments render it necessary for the bill to go to a Conference Committee.

The calendar of bills on second reading was then taken up.

Mercantile Agents.

The bill for the punishment of Mercantile Agents for making false reports was called up, and after some debate was postponed by a vote of 42 to 40.

For the Doctors.

The act for the regulation of medical practice was next taken up and amended so as to make it take effect in 1875. It was then laid over.

"Drawing."

The act fixing drawing as one of the regular studies in the public schools, was postponed.

Second Avenue.

The Senate supplement to the Second avenue, (Pittsburgh) act, passed second reading.

The House was at work, until six o'clock, when the members felt they had earned their day's salary, and adjournment was carried.

More Notaries.

To-day the Senate confirmed George I. Whitney, Edward Schindell and George C. Gerwig of Pittsburgh as Notaries Public.

The Figures on Local Option.

Chairman Wainwright of the Committee on Vice and Immorality has been engaged in mathematical exercises in relation to local option. As a result of his researches in that direction he announces that the petitions thus far received on the subject show 117,336 signatures for repeal, and 67,504 against.

Personal.

Hon. Wm. B. Mann has been moving around town for the past few days. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Louisville & Portland Canal Bill Passed by Both Houses.

The Bill for Additional Paymasters Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1874.

SENATE.

Distribution of Public Documents.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to print 25,000 copies of Prof. Hayden's final report.

Mr. THURMAN objected to its passage, and said Congress should either make some provision for distributing these documents or abandon their publication. If Hayden's report was worth publication, let the material be handed over to somebody who would publish and distribute it to those willing to pay for it. It cost last session two dollars and twenty-eight cents to distribute the *Congressional Globe* in Ohio by mail, while the express companies did it for one dollar. Something should be done to prevent the express companies from carrying documents which should be sent through the mails, so that the cost of transportation would be received by the Government. But the only way to accomplish this was to reduce the postage upon them.

Mr. ANTHONY said the engraving for the work had already been done, and the resolution involved a cost of but six hundred dollars for printing.

Mr. PATTERSON said the evil might be remedied by the passage of the bill recently introduced by him, which dispensed with the payment provisions and fixed the amount of postage at twenty cents per volume.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that the engravings were paid for out of the appropriation for making the survey, which was $150,000 in two years.

Mr. WRIGHT said he could not see any economy resulting from the abolition of the franking privilege. Immediately after the passage of the act Congress gave certain large railroad companies $500,000 additional for carrying the mails, therefore the saving has not been much.

Finally the resolution was laid over.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. OGLESBY introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and Western States and Territories. Referred.

Civil Rights Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Civil Rights bill, and Mr. NORWOOD made a speech. The Republican party was actuated in this measure by selfish motives entirely, and not by a love of the colored people. He denied that there was any more prejudice in the breasts of Democrats than in the breasts of Republicans, and said the former, in their social relation, treated the colored people as well as the latter. This bill proposed to put black and white together in the schools, in hotels and in places of amusements, and yet it was declared that social equality was not contemplated. He predicted ruin to that political party in this country which prescribed that poor white men should go with blacks, whether or not they desired it.

Before concluding his argument, Mr. NORWOOD said he would ask the indulgence of the Senate till to-morrow, that he might present his views on the constitutional objections to the passage of the bill, he not being physically able to go on to-day.

The bill was then informally laid aside.

Legislative Appropriations.

The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed.

Finance Resolutions.

The chair laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by a mass meeting at Indianapolis in relation to the finances. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Private Bills Passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and a number of a private character were passed.

Army Paymasters.

Mr. LOGAN called up the Senate bill to increase the Pay Department of the army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

Mr. WEST offered an amendment providing for the detail of officers of the line to act as paymasters. Rejected.

He also offered an amendment providing that they shall be taken from officers now in the army by promotion.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment providing that additional appointments might be made from paymasters' clerks.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the two amendments, providing that all appointments under the act shall be made from volunteers in the late war who held a rank not lower than captain.

Mr. LOGAN opposed any provision which would direct the President who to appoint. The President was a military man, and knew as well how to select good paymasters as any Senators. Some of those on this floor seemed to have lost faith in the President in the last few days, but he (Logan) had not.

Mr. Buckingham's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL then offered his substitute, which was rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. West's amendment, it was rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 21, nays 18—and now goes to the House. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the Paymaster's Department will be made.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

After the reading of the journal and some other preliminary matters, the House took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and to define certain rights of American citizens residing in foreign countries, and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support and in answer to the criticism made by Mr. Hale (New York) yesterday.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

After a short debate the House passed from the consideration of that bill and took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville & Portland Canal. The debate, which lasted for over three hours, was closed by Mr. Wheeler, who insisted that the bill should contain a provision that no money should be paid out under it unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, with all its property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain the owner, and should pay to the United States all taxes assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. He offered an amendment to that effect. He noticed and repelled with a good deal of indignation the aspersions upon his character and motives indulged in by some of the Western papers on account of the position which he had heretofore taken and still held in regard to this bill.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment was rejected—yeas 73, nays 143.

The bill was then passed without a division. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the appropriations made by the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on the rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," for the payment of the debts of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, are hereby continued in full force, and are made permanently applicable to the payment of the debts of said Louisville & Portland Canal Co., and so much as shall be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues and the principal of the outstanding bonds of said company as they mature. *Provided*, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at the market price not above par whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. That after thirty days from the passage of this act the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to take possession of said Louisville & Portland Canal, and all property, real or personal, as property of the United States, as provided for by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved February 22d, 1841, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the charter of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company,' approved January 21st, 1842, conceding jurisdiction over said canal to the United States, subject, however, to a mortgage lien on said property in favor of the trustees under said mortgage and the holders of bonds issued under it," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the directors of said company for the stock held by them, which payment shall be made forthwith by the Secretary of the Treasury, being the sum of one hundred dollars to each director, with interest thereon at 6 per centum per annum since the ninth day of February, 1864, and he is authorized and directed to cause a careful and full examination of all receipts and disbursements of said company to be made, and to collect, and if necessary to sue for, any moneys due to or held from said company by the directors of said company or trustees under said mortgage, or by any person whatever, and said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and empowered, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give public notice, in such manner as in his judgment will best effect the purpose, to all persons and corporations having debts of any nature against said Louisville & Portland Canal Company, except the bonded debt thereof, to present them to him on or before the first day of July, 1875, and any such debt not presented on or before said day shall be forever barred, and said Secretary is hereby directed and authorized to examine, audit, and in his discretion allow such debts or any of them, being hereby vested with any power necessary to that end, and he shall embrace his action in the premises with his succeeding annual report. *Provided*, however, that no sums of money shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury on account of any claim for either city or State taxes assessed or to be hereafter assessed against said company or against said canal property or any of its appendages.

SEC. 3. That said canal and property appertaining thereto shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal to keep the same in repair, and for the present year they shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels, and to ascertain what rates will pay the current expenses after the present year, the Secretary of War shall on the first Monday in January of each year, ascertained from the expenses of the previous year what tolls will probably pay the expenses of the current year, and shall fix and declare the rate of tolls thus ascertained to be charged for the current year, and until otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of War shall provide for the superintendence, maintenance and repair of said canal, and may apply the tolls so received so far as may be necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal, and in his next annual report set forth such receipts and expenditures and the condition of said canal, with a view to such legislation as may be necessary for the superintendence and management thereof, but no expenditure or contract for the expenditure of money shall be made under the authority of this section in any one year to an amount greater than the amount which may be secured during such year from tolls on said canal.

SEC. 4. That if at any time it becomes necessary to enforce the liens of the morigage upon said canal property for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be lawful for the trustees named in said mortgage, or any other trustees who may be appointed in pursuance of the laws of Kentucky, to commence proceedings therein in any court having jurisdiction thereof, with notice to the United States as terra tenant *pro formâ*, and serve processes upon any officer of the United States who shall have the superintendence of said canal, whose duty it shall be to notify the Attorney General of the United States of such service, whereupon said Attorney General shall enter an appearance in said case and take all necessary steps to represent and defend the interest of the United States in such proceedings, so that the same may be conducted in the same manner and with like effect as if said Louisville & Portland Canal Company were in existence as a corporation.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Utah Contested Election.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wis.), from the Election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested election, that Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and he gave notice that he would then offer a resolution reciting that Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living and cohabiting with a woman as his wife under the pretended sanction and system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States, and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and to recommend such action as shall seem meet and proper.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1874.

President Grant on the Finance Question.

A dispatch from Washington says an allusion having been made to President Grant about a compromise on the financial measure that would be acceptable to both sides, the President replied that he did not know what force was intended to apply to the term compromise, unless it was an agreement to carry out the pledges of the country. That might be considered a compromise by those who originally defeated every proposition offered during the discussion in Congress, and by so agreeing have reason to believe such legislation would meet with his approval. It has been said he promised in his last annual message to heartily support any measure Congress might decide upon. He did not intend any such construction to be put upon his language. If he had not made himself understood, the more correct message would be up anything like ambiguity. One thing he had endeavored to make plain during his administration had been that he was for carrying out the solemn pledges of the Government at the earliest day possible on a specie basis. The establishment of our currency on a gold and silver basis had been uppermost in his mind. Whenever he sent to Congress his annual message, he had not said what kind of a bill he would approve. It was his earnest hope that Congress would dispose of the question. The redistribution of twenty-five million dollars of the banking currency, with five million dollars of notes belonging to broken banks and banks in liquidation in the South and West, ought to furnish for the present all that was asked for, and he had been assured, since the veto of the finance bill, that the New England banks were anxious to reduce their circulation, inasmuch as the bonds now held for circulation would be released, and would furnish them with a larger currency capital for loans than they now had, while our securities were worth, in legal tenders, sixteen and seventeen cents above par, and national banking notes were bound to be secured, under the existing law, at so much sacrifice to the banking capitalist. He did not wonder that New England banks were anxious to cancel their notes and get their bonds. In fact, this suggestion came to him early last fall, during the stringency in the money market, and he thought it worth calling the attention of Congress to in his last message. Since then he had heard nothing to change his opinion on this point.

A Bank for Business Men.

The United States Bank at 123 Fourth avenue, offers to its patrons unusually liberal inducements, whether in the line of discounts, deposits, collections or investments. Security, promptness, and reliability are permanent characteristics of its system of business, assuring its patrons a pleasurable satisfaction and certain profit in every phase of banking business.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial War.

A Regular Battle Fought.

Nine Killed and Twenty-seven Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—General King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooksites were assembled at New Gosceny, in Jefferson county, committing depredations, moved a column of two hundred men down to that point to-day, for the purpose of dispersing them. A dispatch late to-night to General Newton from Pine Bluff says White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party, and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooksites were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed and sent home. General White reports seven men of his own command wounded and three horses killed.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Distressing Case—A Boat Upset—Man and Boy Drowned—The Boat Caught Adrift—The Bodies not Recovered.

Special to the Gazette.

MONONGAHELA CITY, April 30.

Particulars have just been received here of a distressing case of drowning, in which two persons lost their lives. The victims were James Shaw and his son, the latter being about thirteen years of age. The two went out Wednesday noon in a small flatboat to catch driftwood in the river at a place about six miles above this city. They were last seen in the middle of the river catching some of the drift, but sometime afterward the boat was gone. Later in the evening the boat was found, upset, floating in the water at Webster City. This aroused inquiries, which resulted in establishing the fact of the drowning,—as the parties have never been seen since they were observed in the flat. A search is now being made, but thus far the bodies have not been recovered, and it is supposed they have been carried away by the current.

Mr. Shaw was an Englishman. He was stoutly built, and had bushy, sandy hair. His son was a stout, well-developed boy for his age.

C. W. H.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 1, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, rising temperature, northwest to southwest winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain, and southerly to westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising temperature, clear weather and fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather and winds veering to north and east.

For the upper lake region, rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, increasing cloudiness and probably rain.

For the Ohio valley and southward over Tennessee, Arkansas and the west Gulf States, fresh and brisk southeast to southwest winds, high temperature, increasing cloudiness and probably rain.

For the upper Mississippi valley, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, brisk and possibly high east to south winds, high temperature, cloudy and rainy weather, accompanying a storm advancing eastward this area.

The Ohio river at Pittsburgh will continue falling, and at Louisville and Evansville rising. The Mississippi below Cairo will remain nearly stationary.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is threatening; thermometer 65; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 61; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 63; Fort Gibson, C. N., cloudy, thermometer 69; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 60; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 68; Lacrosse, Wis., clear, thermometer 57; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 68; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 69; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 81; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 63; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 73; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 40; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 65; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 67; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 55; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 67; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 72. GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

Meteorological Summary for April at Pittsburgh.

Means: Barometer, 30.017; thermometer, 43.3; humidity, 71.6; rainfall, 7.20.

Highest barometer, 30.422; lowest barometer, 29.370; range 1.262 inches.

Highest temperature, 78°; lowest temperature, 31°; difference, 67°.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest; greatest velocity of wind, 22 miles per hour; total number of miles, 5,694.

Number of clear days, 3; cloudy, 16; rainy, 22. Total rainfall, 7.20 inches

There was frost on the 26th.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Murder in Jail—A Keeper Killed by a Condemned Murderer—Great Excitement Over the Matter—Lynch Law Threatened—The Murderer to be Hanged To-day.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 30.—Joe Waltz, the murderer who is sentenced to be hanged at Catskill to-morrow, killed his keeper, Charles Ernest, in his cell, at three o'clock this afternoon, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, smashing in the skull. During the past week Officer Ernest has guarded Waltz in his cell in order that he should commit no injury to himself. The murder to day had been committed some time before it was discovered. Geo. Viney, with a reporter, went to see Waltz, and called for Ernst, but no answer being returned they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor, unconscious. The officer's revolver was found in the cell. Officer Ernest only survived only fifteen minutes after medical aid was summoned. The prisoner manifests a stolid indifference as to his horrible deed. The excitement at Catskill is intense, and at least 2,000 persons were collected around the jail threatening to break down the doors and lynch the prisoner. The Sheriff is determined to maintain order and carry out the sentence of the law. It is thought by many that the affair in their hands Waltz will be hanged at about one o'clock to-morrow. Two companies of militia have been ordered to proceed from Albany to Catskill forthwith.

Confession of a Murderer.

BATHURST, N. B., April 30.—Gallien, who murdered Poulin, in Caraquet, has made a confession. He says he was incited to the act by Poulin's wife, who importuned him to kill her husband, that they might consummate their illusion by marriage. The night before the murder she visited the prisoner and told him, telling him to be on the lookout for her husband when he went to the woods for rails next day. He promised to do so, and secreted the knife on his person. When he met Poulin in the woods next day he said: "Poulin, I am going to kill you." His victim, on bended knees, implored him for time to confess his sins to his priest, when he would be willing to be killed at any time or would leave the country. While Poulin was in this suppliant attitude the prisoner struck him on the head with a stick, stunning him, and finished his bloody work with an axe. Poulin's daughter testified at the inquest that her mother went to Gallien's bed one night and told him her husband was asleep in the next room, and there would be a good chance to kill him, but that she awakened and warned her father and prevented the carrying out of the design.

Andrew Johnson on a Political Tour.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 30.—Ex-President Johnson arrived in Nashville this morning, and will remain here for a few days. It is surmised his movements have reference to the approaching political campaign in this State, in which he proposes taking part. A reporter of the *Banner* interviewed him immediately on his arrival, and got from him his views on various subjects. Among other things he expressly stated that he would not be a candidate for the lower House of Congress, but does not disguise the fact that under proper and fitting circumstances he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and favors an expression at the polls from the people at large on the Senatorial question. On the currency question he is an anti-inflationist, and on the matter of State tax, which is now agitating the people of this State, he is decidedly for lower taxes. His appearance on the scene at the present juncture will produce some considerable stir among the "state-makers."

A Horror at Hautzville, Pa.

HAUTZVILLE, PA., April 30.—It appears that the woman that was burned to death yesterday was the wife of another man, and was living with Pennington as his wife. Threats had been made about two weeks ago by her husband to kill her, and the supposition is that he first murdered the three persons and then set fire to the house to conceal his crime. A bucket was found near the premises which had contained coal oil. The officers are after the suspected man.

THE CAPITAL.

Workers in Steel Again Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Gov. Shepherd Examined by the District Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1874.

The Duty on Steel.

The arguments were renewed to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means by manufacturers of edge tools and other workers in steel, in favor of a specific duty on that article, instead of the *ad valorem* duty now imposed. One gentleman suggested that this was the only way of getting rid of the annoyances of the New York Custom House, where reappraisement of importations is required at a cost of ten dollars, and there was no chance of getting the money returned. Another said the manufacturers interested would be satisfied with a specific duty of two and a half per cent. per pound on all kinds of steel. New York manufacturers said the cost of production was one-half in labor. A reduction in duty was also asked that American manufacturers might be able to compete with Sheffield manufacturers.

At the close of the arguments the committee went into private session.

The House Finance Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting this morning, had the House currency bill under consideration. The committee agreed that it ought to be amended by omitting the section which proposes to repeal the present law graduating the proportion of circulation to the bonds deposited as security according to the amount of capital of the various national banks. An interchange of views disclosed that the committee will recommend that all the reserves for circulation should be abolished.

District Investigation.

In the District Investigating Committee this morning, Gov. Shepherd was on the stand and submitted six letters bearing on the DeGolyer McClellan contract. It appeared from his evidence that Wm. G. Moore, a partner of Gov. Shepherd, unknown to him, interested himself in procuring a contract, and was offered a portion of the proceeds of notes given by Chittenden and Kirtland. The Governor upon learning the fact, at once dissolved his business relations with Moore, which he announced in the morning papers. It also appeared that Mattingby, of the counsel for the District, had an interview with Kirtland.

The First Colored Man in the Speaker's Chair.

On the Indian appropriation bill, Speaker Blaine called Mr. Rainey, from South Carolina, to the chair in the Committee of the Whole. This is the first time in the history of the Government that a colored man has occupied the chair in the House of Representatives. With a colored man in the chair, a number of white members on the floor were speaking in favor of civil rights for the Indians.

The Steamship Europe.

NEW YORK, April 30.—First officer Buck, formerly of the steamship Greece, arrived yesterday. He told a friend that with a competent crew of disciplined men he could have taken the Europe around the world. The men sent from the Egypt to aid Mr. Buck all went down to the cabins previously occupied by the officers, broke open the casks of liquor found there, and became intoxicated and uncontrollable. These men were, therefore, more of a hindrance to the officers in charge than aid. Two of these men were in such a condition when the boats left the Europe with the salvage crew that they remained in ignorance of the fact until the boats had arrived alongside, when they were missed. The crew of one of the boats then went back for them, and found them helplessly drunk. Mr. Buck said as he passed under the stern of the steamer in the first boat which left the Greece, in answer to the signal of distress, he saw the officers running about the quarter deck, covered up to their necks with cork life preservers. He called out to the French captain, who was leaning against the rail, and asked what was the matter. Captain Lemaire replied that the vessel was sinking. Mr. Buck shouted back that the Europe did not look like a sinking vessel.

FEDERAL STREET GRADE.

Plan Adopted by the Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening for the purpose of taking up and considering the changing of the grade of Federal street, between the Suspension bridge and the Diamond, a description of which has already been published.

A large number of parties interested were present.

At eight o'clock the committee was called to order, and the object of meeting stated by the chairman, Mr. J. C. Patterson.

Mr. Voegly then moved that the petitioners for the proposed change be requested to step forward, and give their reasons for asking for the change. Adopted.

Mr. C. O. Boyle stated that he was one of the petitioners. He asked the change of grade because he and several other gentlemen proposed erecting some fine houses on Federal street, and as the street is below flood level, they desired that it be raised so that in case of high water their property would not be injured. They particularly desired that that portion of the street between Isabella and Robinson streets be filled up.

Mr. James Caldwell stated that he intended to erect some buildings on Federal street, also, and he desired that this question of a change of grade be settled now, as he would rather give $10,000 than have it changed after he had got his buildings up.

Mr. White said that even if Federal street was filled up between Isabella and Robinson streets it would not keep the water out of the houses as the rest of the land was so low that it would be covered with it.

Mr. Henderson thought that the proposed improvement would be a good thing for the people of Allegheny, but as to keeping the water off, it could not be done unless the city would build levees along the water front. The expense of the improvement would be very great.

Mr. Schuyler asked City Engineer Davis to read an explain the average grade according to this plan. He thought this proposed plan, if carried out, would not make much of a change, and if anything was to be done in the matter he was in favor of either raising the grade higher or leaving it as it is.

Mr. Davis, City Engineer, stated that it would cost the property holders on the street about $5 per foot front.

A remonstrance, signed by thirty-seven persons, of whom one-third were not property holders, was then presented.

After an informal discussion of the matter, Mr. Geo. Cochran moved that the plan as proposed be adopted.

Mr. Ackley moved that the matter be postponed. Adopted.

The committee then took up the regular business.

It was decided to report an ordinance to Councils authorizing the grading and paving of Warren, Vila, Fleming, Fairmount and Henderson streets in the possession of Under the Penn Avenue Ark.

Mr. George Cochran then moved that the Committee reconsider their action in postponing action on the change of grade on Federal street. Adopted.

The same gentleman then moved that the plan be adopted as prepared by the Engineer, and that the committee report an ordinance to Councils authorizing the change.

After some discussion a motion to postpone was lost, but two voting in favor of it.

The motion of Mr. Cochran was then adopted. Adjourned.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending April 30, 1874, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

149,605.—Cotton-Bale Tie.—James L. Randolph, Martinsburg, W. Va. Application filed February 14, 1874.

149,617.—Packing-Ring.—Edward Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to William Rea and George R. Robinson, same place. Application filed December 13, 1873.

149,633.—Lantern.—Samuel L. Barndollar, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed September 11, 1873.

149,641.—Pipe-Wrench.—Adam Collis, Altoona, Pa. Application filed February 21, 1874.

149,652.—Clothes Pounder.—David Graffin, Catasauqua, Pa. Application filed March 7, 1874.

149,670.—Harvester.—John Mitten and Noah W. Mottinger, Massillon, Ohio. Application filed February 10, 1874.

149,686.—Composition for Blackboards.—Richard Sharp, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself and Robert W. Hart, same place. Application filed October 25, 1873.

149,714.—Presser-Foot for Sewing Machines.—Orville Brewster, Warren, Pa. Application filed March 17, 1874.

149,736.—Wood Sawing Machine.—John L. Forker, Coal Clly, Pa. Application filed March 11, 1874.

149,744.—Composition for Coating Boilers.—Charles H. Graham, Rochester, Pa., assignor to James Ramsom, same place. Application filed March 17, 1874.

149,758.—Spring-Mattress.—Albert Junge, Allegheny, Pa. Application filed January 30, 1874.

149,786.—Carburetor.—Jason J. Palmer and Franklin G. Palmer, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 19, 1874.

149,813.—Knitting-Machine.—Calvin R. Tuttle, New Brighton, Pa. Application filed March 13, 1874.

149,822.—Steam Slide-Valve.—Jacob Youngman, Sunbury, Pa. Application filed March 16, 1874.

5,839.—Piles Supporter.—Columbus West, Pittsburgh,

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

Notice.

The proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝.

AS WE criticised, so we now commend, so many of the Democrats in our State Senate, as voted to confirm the nomination of Judges.

A SOMEWHAT important point has been made against the cremation theory that where a body is reduced to ashes it will totally prevent the discovery of the crime of poisoning, where it occurs. While the crime may not be so remarkably general,—it is well enough to be able to discover it when it is committed.

THE passage of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, by the House, yesterday, was a triumph for the friends of river commerce, and will prove a step toward the improvement of the commerce of the Ohio. We judge, from all that we see, that our Representative in the House, General Negley, had a full share of the labor, and deserves a full meed of honor for this result.

SENATOR WRIGHT, of Iowa, has introduced a bill looking to the abolition of the Civil Service Reform. The plan substituted is for heads of departments to prescribe such a course of examination as they may think desirable, for clerkships in their respective departments, and to equalize the appointments among the Congressional districts of the country. This seems like a very excellent measure, and we judge it will pass Congress. It will certainly work better than the Civil Service system has.

IT IS WELL to know that some one has a proper amount of sympathy for American buffalos. The London *Telegraph* has a plaintive word for these delightful animals, which, it thinks, are about to be entirely destroyed. This would be sad. Exactly what advantage would accrue from the preservation of these odorous creatures the *Telegraph* does not say. We suspect it was in need of some fresh topic for editorial remark, and concluded the buffalos could stand it about as well as anything else. We notice that a few American journals are attracted by the freshness of the subject to endorse the *Telegraph's* original suggestions.

SENATOR GRAHAM has introduced a bill looking to the regulation of Treasury balances and the sinking fund. We do not know how comprehensive this bill is, but we would be glad if it is made to fully meet the requirements of the Constitution on the subject. It is very important that this matter be properly regulated by law. What has become of the bill of Mr. Orvis (we think) on this subject? Did his election to a judgeship have anything to do with the quiet that came over that bill? The balances in the State Treasury should be fixed at not more than $500,000, and the penalty for non-publication should be sufficiently severe to ensure full publicity to all the balances, where they are, and how secured. We know of no subject before the Legislature that is more immediately important.

THE spirit of Tammany and Tweed seems to rule in New York. The East River bridge is the great venture upon which large sums have been expended, and it seems to absorb money very much after the fashion of the famous court house. Five millions of dollars have been expended, and all there is to show for it are two unfinished piers. Mayor Havemeyer is of the opinion that they had better be permitted to stand as monuments of municipal folly, than for work to be continued. He claims that the eight millions additional asked for will not be sufficient to complete the bridge. Indeed, he more than intimates that it will be hard to put enough money into it to complete it, so long as the rapacity of the harpies who have it in charge is unsatisfied. It has become a very nice question in New York how to break off the voracious crowd that are ever thirsting for the people's money. An honest Mayor is elected, and a Reform Comptroller is installed, yet new projects of gain are hatched, and go successfully forward. The East River bridge is the latest that much is known about; but it is not so certain that there is not a great brood of others, waiting for development, after a time.

FOR backing and filling, abusing and slobbering, commend us to *Harper's Weekly*, "a journal of civilization!" When the President was thought to be a devoted lover of Civil Service Reform, he was a patriot with virtues above those of the fathers. When he "soured on Zion," so far as Civil Service went, the editor lay down his $30 a day office, and weakened on Grant. He did not entirely abandon him, however, but diluted his praise to suit his moderated admiration. While "inflation" was pending many arguments were advanced to the President, based on the idea that he was wrong but verdant; but when his veto message was sent in, there was wonderful rejoicing in the *Weekly* establishment. The goddess "Liberty" immediately started, at break-neck speed, with the unused Civil Service Reform wreath in her hand, for Washington, and is now pensively employed in holding it over the head of a statue of the President. In the meantime the live hero is too busy fighting off Morton, Logan, Butler, and the rest, to take much comfort in Civil Service Reform wreaths just now. That the *Weekly* should be decently happy would be neither surprising nor alarming; but the rate at which it slobbers is strongly suggestive of hydrophobia.

WE have received a circular from the editors of Appleton's Cyclopædia, replying to the statements current relative to admitting Roman Catholic influence in the preparation of certain articles for the new Cyclopædia. After explaining the system of preparation, the circular states that Roman Catholic writers have not been as generally employed on the new as on the old editions. Also, that in the article on the Albigenses, the word "heretics" occurs but once, and is not used in an offensive sense, while the term "heresy" as applied to them, occurs ar times in the old volume. The article the Albigenses was written by Prof. xander J. Schum, and was not seen by an Catholic till published. The arti- the massacre of St. Bartholomew tten by Alfred H. Guernsey, a of the Episcopal Church, whose he subject disclaims all Roman ledge of it till published. Thomas a' Becket was writ- ann Protestant, and is also de- clared never to have been seen by a Roman Catholic till in printed form. The editors further declare that the work is entirely free from local, personal, political or sectarian influence. We deem it just to the editors and the Appletons to make public their statement of the case.

AMONG the eulogies in memory of Sumner, delivered in Congress a few days since, none seem deserving the praise that is bestowed on that of Lamar, a Mississippi Representative in the House. It is the more remarkable, because of the fact that Lamar comes from a former slave holding State, and was a rebel during the war. His praises were bestowed on one who during his lifetime was fervently devoted to the abolition of slavery, and, thus, was long counted an enemy of the South. The feature of this speech, aside from its felicity of expression, was its recognition of the high moral purpose which animated Sumner, and the worthiness of those for whom he labored. These ideas are well set forth in the following, which may be accepted as illustrative of the tenor, both of sentiment and expression, of the entire speech: It mattered not to him how humble in the scale of rational beings the subject of this restraint might be, how dark his skin, or how dense his ignorance; behind all that lay for him the great principle that liberty is the birthright of all humanity, and that every individual, of every race, who has a soul to save, is entitled to freedom which may enable him to work out his salvation. It mattered not to him that the slave might be contented with his lot; that his actual condition might be immeasurably more desirable than that from which it had transplanted him; that it gave him the physical comfort, mental elevation, and religious truth possessed by his race in no other condition; that his bonds had not been placed upon his hands by the living generation; that the mixed social system of which he formed an element had been regarded by the fathers of the Republic, and by the ablest statesmen who had risen up after them, as not calculated to be thrown aside without danger to society itself, or even to civilization, or, finally, that the actual state of things had been recognized and explicitly sanctioned by the very organic law of the Republic. Weighty as these considerations might be, formidable as the difficulties in the way of the practical enforcement of his great principle, he held not the less that it must, sooner or later, be enforced, though institutions and constitutions should have to give way alike before it.

THE HOMESTEAD MURDER.

The remarkable exemption of criminals guilty of murder from the punishment merited by their crimes, has made human life in this county to be cheaply regarded. The murderers of the policeman Stack, of Lizzie Mess, and of the widow Brauenlein, are at liberty to-day. The fact is as terrible as it is mortifying. In one case a policeman is murdered on the pavement, in one of our most public streets. An arrest is made, but while the trial is in progress a witness "skips," and the prisoner is necessarily acquitted. Just who was responsible that the most important witness in the case should not be available at the right time, we do not undertake to say. That somebody was is clear. So one crime went unpunished. Then came another of peculiar atrocity. It was committed in broad daylight, in a moderately prominent place. The detectives were sent for, and much stir and noise was made, but no evidence gathered that served to fix the crime on any person. It was a case the results of which were anything but complimentary to our detective force. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they utterly failed to trace out the guilty party, or at least to develop enough evidence to convict, or even to hold the party. The third case was that of the widow Brauenlein, evidently murdered. Goods belonging to her were found in the possession of a party, a key that opened the door of her room was in the care of the same person. The circumstances were strong, yet the prisoner was acquitted.

We now have what may be regarded as the culmination of this system of murder. An entire family has been brutally killed, and the house containing their mangled bodies burned, in the evident hope of concealing the evidence of the crime. The fact that this crime so swiftly follows the others mentioned points to the importance, even if its horrible character did not, of great efforts to reach and punish the murderer. If our detectives fail to arrest the criminal, and to gather up the evidence of his guilt, we shall feel like urging the disbandment of the detective force, and the substitution of some better system of detection. And if the prosecuting officers fail in convicting the right party, we shall feel that some comments are needed in that direction. The crime is unusually atrocious. It is impossible to speak of it, at the present, farther than as regards its general features. It is probable that its full history will never be revealed. The probabilities are that the motive that induced the crime was gain. Yet it seems strange that an entire family, including children, should be murdered, when no motive but gain was involved. And this adds to the brutal aspect of the affair. That a person should, without even seeming necessity, take the lives of an entire family, stamps him as more than usually brutal. If more than one was involved, the case is not bettered. The circumstances call for the best exertions of all the officers of justice, from this time on, until the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime are arrested tried, convicted, and executed. It is a case of unusual importance. It raises the question whether human life shall be taken in Allegheny county and the criminal go unpunished. This is the question that must now be answered.

NEW WATER ROUTES.

The report of Senator Windom on Transportation Routes is one of the most important submitted to Congress on economic subjects for a long time. We doubt, indeed, if there was ever such a comprehensive and well digested report offered on the subject under mention. Much of the past year has been devoted to the acquisition of data and information, generally under difficulties, owing to the fact that many railroad officials, even of high standing, have little more than the most superficial knowledge of the principles involved in the economies of railroad management. The report embraces, among other things, the annual average price of wheat and corn from 1868 to 1872 at the Eastern and Western grain centres. The quantity of grain received and shipped at the principal river, lake Atlantic and Gulf ports. The distribution of Western grain among the New England, Atlantic and Gulf States and quantity exported therefrom. Also the exports to Canada and from the Pacific coast. Shipments from the West by the various water routes, rail and water routes, and all-rail routes. The average annual freight charges by the several routes from the Western to Eastern and Southern points, and thence to foreign markets. Special attention is given to the grain statistics, and commercial interests connected therewith, of Great Britain; and a statement of general facts in relation to our Pacific coast.

The data thus collected, is made the basis of an argument touching the best method of securing cheapness in railway transportation. He concludes that there are but two practical methods of securing this,—the building and operating a double-track freight railway by the Government; or what is better, in the improvement and construction of water routes. The argument in favor of these is urgent and strong. We do not doubt that ultimately these will be constructed, and it is remarkable how cheaply the several great water routes of the country can be connected by canals, or navigable rivers. Still we judge the time is not immediately near when the money can be spared to make these improvements. The effect of the panic will be felt in the finances of the country for years, unless the great enterprises of the country are stimulated into activity, and are thus made to inspire life and energy into the general business of the country. We are yet to be convinced, too, that the surveys have been as complete as they should be. It is a peculiar fact that direct as some of the old railway routes are claimed to be, there are more direct routes, and easier grades ascertained, and so, whatever may be the seeming merits of routes now thought of, others will doubtless develop in the future.

But this is the least difficulty in the way of what is proposed. A more important consideration is that found in the Constitution of the United States. Article one, section nine, provides "that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." A system of canals, connecting rivers, and thus opening a line of water communication across the country would inevitably do this very thing. There would be at least one port on the Eastern, and one at the Southern seaboard; and while the extension of this system to the Pacific is not in immediate contemplation, yet were it done, it would involve the same difficulty on the Pacific slope. That this point will be raised and argued is inevitable. Suppose the Eastern outlet particularly favored Baltimore; Philadelphia and New York would be interested in antagonizing it. Suppose on the Pacific coast, Portland were made the point of debouchure; San Francisco would be interested in opposing. The more this subject is examined the more clear it seems that the business of transportation must be left to the laws of competition. And while it is true there is a tendency to consolidation, yet as trade increases and capital grows this evil will vanish and rates and conveniences will be equal to the demand.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

Pitiful Plights of the Negroes.

(Memphis Avalanche, April 25.)

A Memphis merchant, who has been down the river three hundred miles, returned yesterday and states that the condition of the people in the overflowed sections is tenfold worse than is generally believed. The whole coast country is under water, and the inhabitants have been compelled to leave their homes and flee for safety to the higher lands. The negroes have left their plantations along the river bottoms and congregated in great numbers around the towns and country stores. These people have no money, and not only are in rags, but almost on the eve of starvation. In the early part of the year the merchants and storekeepers advanced supplies and provisions to the negroes, who would give them a mortgage or lien upon the incoming crop. In this way the negroes were enabled to procure clothing, food and groceries to suit their wants, and the merchants were guaranteed payment for the same because of the mortgage. As the flood prevents planting, and will deny many negroes the means of making any crop, the merchants cannot continue to advance provisions and clothing, as they have been accustomed to do. The negroes, therefore, have nothing upon which to rely for subsistence, and their condition is truly most pitiable. At many places they have been driven almost to desperation by hunger, and threaten to mob storehouses so as to get something to eat and wear. At some places the merchants and citizens are issuing four pounds of meat and a peck of meal *per caput* a week to these unfortunate persons, allowing nothing for children. The gentleman informs us that so many places are so densely packed with refugee negroes that the citizens are in great danger of having their houses invaded and property destroyed by these half-famished creatures. All who have enough money to pay their fare lose no time in boarding steamboats in order to leave the stricken country. Stock of all kind has been drowned in the bottoms, and should famine be averted for the present, the great loss in the future will be unprecedented from such a source. The above state of affairs exists from here to the gulf, and no one can contemplate the hardships and miseries of the people along the river without feeling a desire to do something for their alleviation. A Memphis gentleman stopped at Friar's point, a few days ago, to attend to some mercantile business, but was immediately drafted into the river-gang and put to work on the levee, which was in great danger of being broken by the strong current. The Memphis man went to work very cheerfully, as he was engaged in a good task. After finishing his quota of work he drew his rations and left for home. The levee was sufficiently strengthened, it is thought, to resist the action of the turbulent stream.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE woman suffragists of California are holding a State Convention.

JOHN F. POOLE, a dramatist of some note, has been missing from his home in New York for several weeks.

FAILURES in the United States in 1872, 4,069; total liabilities, $121,056,000; 1873, 5,183; total liabilities, $228,499,000.

JAMES JONES, F. Gibney and P. Campbell, while working on the steamship Ocean Queen, in the New York harbor, fell into the dock and were drowned.

APPEALS have been published to the charitable of England for assistance for Bellew, the elocutionist, whose illness continues.

A CITIZEN of Washington has commenced suit against a clergyman for expelling him from the membership of the church. Damages are laid at $5,000.

A MEETING was held in Cooper Union, New York, on Wednesday evening, to give impetus to the movement for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes between nations.

A NOTORIOUS character named Jack McDougal was arrested in Philadelphia, on Thursday, on three distinct charges of administering poison. He keeps a drinking saloon on Girard avenue, which for many years has been the resort of noted thieves.

THE Governor of Wisconsin has appointed as Railroad Commissioners, under the law of last winter, J. H. Osborn, of Oshkosh, a granger, for three years; Geo. H. Paul, of Milwaukee, for two years, and Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Madison, a scientist, for one year.

THE wholesale liquor dealers of San Francisco have perfected their organization for the purpose of protecting customers in the interior from the crusaders and local option. They will raise a very large fund to defray the expenses of fighting them in the courts.

W. H. HARRISON, Treasurer of the Globe Theatre in Chicago, lately burned, who was arrested on a charge of arson, was honorably discharged by Justice Scully. There was no evidence against the gentleman, and his arrest without a warrant seems to have been a gross outrage.

THE London *Times*, commenting on the failure of the United States Senate to pass the currency bill over the President's veto, remarks: "It is probable that the danger of increasing the paper currency has been permanently avoided," and advises the substitution of Treasury currency for the present national bank issues.

STATE SENATOR ALEXANDER E. BARBER and Bradford R. Davis, both colored, have brought suit against the Louisiana Jockey Club, each claiming $5,000 damages, because, as the said petitioners aver, said club refused to sell them quarter stretch badges during the recent races on account of their color, they being of African decent.

SHEPHERD & DEWOLF, of New Orleans, have made a proposition to St. Louis merchants that if sufficient freight is guaranteed by them to justify the venture, they will put on a line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at all important intermediate points. They also propose to make advances on shipments, and arrange for the investment of the proceeds in coffee or other products of that country, if desired.

PERSONAL.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING will proceed to Rome in June next, on the occasion of his being raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

MR. S. B. SCHLESINGER, Treasurer of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, announces that the subscriptions now amount to $110,105 25.

THE ladies of Chiselhurst intend presenting Prince Louis Napoleon with a magnificent inkstand in the form of of a beehive, as a birthday memento.

GEN. CALEB CUSHING recently entertained a large party at dinner in Paris. Among those present were Minister Washburne, Gen. Sickles and Col. Hoffman.

MR. THOMAS NAST has been compelled by the state of his health to abandon lecturing. He is now in Minnesota, and has relinquished nearly fifty engagements.

A REPORT gained currency in Reading that Hon. F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is about to resign on account of ill health.

THE members of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation, at the suggestion of their pastor, are engaged in making a collection for the support of Arthur Orton's wife and child.

HERE is the obituary notice of an office-holder in Iowa: "Harvey Jackson, County Treasurer, is dead. He was lenient with the widow, and his books always balanced."

MESSRS. THEODORE LYMAN, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, Count Pourtales and Thos. G. Cary, trustees of the Anderson School on Penikese Island, visited the institution last week to arrange for the next school term. Mr. John Anderson accompanied them.

THE ROBIN'S NEST.

The climbing roses in the porch
Bear the sweet promise of the Spring,
And shyly on the passing breeze
The homage of their fragrance fling.

The rivulet has burst its bonds,
And, glorying in its new-found power,
Carols the joy of freedom gained
To springing grass and tender flower.

A robin twitt'ring on the bough,
Says to his mate, "Love, let us fly
And seek soft lining for our nest,
Where warm our little birds may lie."

The young wife sits upon the porch,
And busily her distaff plies;
The while she thinks upon her babe,
And gently murmurs lullabies.

When through the open cottage door
A little waif the mother hears,
She hastens to the cradle side
To sooth and quiet baby's fears,

Unheeded, on the mossy step
The well used distaff lies;
The robins, from the garden walk
Watch it with longing eyes.

They hop a little nearer now,
Then, listening, raise their heads,
Till, o'er the distaff hovering close,
They snap its fluttering threads.

The housewife, stepping on the porch,
Takes up her work once more,
And little thinks two pretty thieves
Have robbed her thrifty store.

And yet, her lullaby to-night
Would be more glad, I ween,
Could she but peep between the boughs,
And see what might be seen.

Hidden by apple-blossoms pink,
Is built a robin's nest,—
With lining soft of hair and down,
Where birdlings five will rest.

And twisted in with wondrous art,
And tireless, loving toil,
See in the middle of the nest
The distaff's flaxen spoil.

None the less soft for little birds
Will be the pretty bed,
Because a human mother's thoughts
Are woven with the thread.

—*Emily C. Ford, in St. Nicholas for May.*

TO PLEASE HER HUSBAND.

A Man's Idea of a Neat and Simple Costume.

(From Demorest's Monthly Magazine.)

"How very pretty the Christmas and New Year's pictures are; the very fashion plates are artistically beautiful!"

The fair face of the little lady turned from the leaves of the magazine she was cutting, for a response from her husband, who was watching the graceful movements of her busy fingers, and thinking what a pretty picture Mrs. Robert Cameron was making in the exquisite toilette, which her mirror assured her would *please her husband*.

Her love for the beautiful was innate, and to choose whatever was best of its kind, in dress, as in everything else, was as natural to her as a wish to breathe the purest air, and bask in the brightest sunshine.

"Are they not lovely?"

"Very," was the reply, with a mental reservation which grouped the handsome apartment, the beautiful wife, and pretty plates into one perfect tableau.

"You answer slowly."

"I was thinking."

"Profoundly?"

"Yes; thinking how much time, labor, brains, and money are expended on fashion and dress."

"Thinking of the many who are supported by the expenditures of the few?"

"Yes, and of the folly and extravagance, not of what you call the few, but of the many whose lives seem spent in one continued effort to dress, and make display."

"Then you do not like fashionable attire?"

"Not so much as I admire simplicity. Now, we men are said to dress fashionably; but, in our case, that does not imply that we must have a change every few weeks. A more simple style would not involve such frequent changes. With all the little *fraises*, frills, flounces, furbelows, etc, etc., of a lady's dress, she must be ever on the watch for every novelty, or else run the risk of appearing old-fashioned?"

"What are your ideas of a neat and simple costume? You know my one object is to please my husband?"

It would be rather difficult for me to say what would be in strict accord with my ideas of neatness and simplicity, but my model woman should leave off all these useless trimmings. For winter I would have a plain close-fitting waist, with sleeves closed at the wrist for warmth and convenience, and skirt plain and just long enough to escape the floor. These street-sweeping demitrains are disgusting. My preference is for a short house-dress that need not be changed should a walk be proposed unexpectedly."

"Then you have some notions of your own about the arrangement of a lady's hair?"

"Nothing special, except the leaving off of what is called 'additional' hair, and a *smooth* arrangement of what is natural."

Mrs. Cameron was silent a few moments, then a merry laugh broke the stillness.

"What now, my darling?"

"Only this, I was thinking what a figure your fancy piece would cut in our day."

"I assure you it would be a very pleasant sight to me."

"A very funny one I should think; but this is the day Harry expected to return. I hope he will be here to-morrow."

"Will you expect him here the very day of his arrival?"

"Surely, why not?"

"Then I shall invite him to dine with us."

"Certainly, invite him or any friend whenever you please."

The next morning soon after Mr. Cameron left for his office, two notes arrived for his wife. One from him ran thus:

"DEAR EFFIE:—Harry has arrived and with him my old chum Hart Tracy. I shall see and have them both out to dinner with us.

R."

The other was from Harry Robertson:

"DARLING COUSIN:—Have just time to say I can't be there before evening. Must look in at home first. Look like your old self when I smile on you at early candlelight. HARRY ——."

A very proper reply was returned to the husband, and this to Harry Robertson:

"DEAR HARRY:—Come *early*, but tell your friend that while I shall expect, and be delighted to see him, he *must not* recognize me, or remember me as a former acquaintance; he has no right to know me as MRS. ROBERT CAMERON."

These documents dispatched, the little housekeeper made out her bill of fare for a charming dinner to please her husband; went through her usual morning programme, merry and busy as possible. Arranging flowers, brightening and beautifying everything she touched, and making the house wear a look of cheer and welcome befitting the holiday season and the return of her playmate, friend and counsellor, cousin Harry.

Then, too, Hart Tracy was coming—how delightful! What fun they had that Summer at the Springs! He was good company, lively and entertaining, and withal appreciative. Nothing good, in speech or action, was ever lost on him.

Now for a pleasant day and a mild lesson for her liege lord—a very mild one—for grave and gentle as he was, Robert was in her eyes almost perfect, but he needed a slight lecture, and she some recreation. At most it would only create a small diversion, and no harm could come of it.

It was with a feeling of proud satisfaction that Robert Cameron ushered his old friend into his handsome and well appointed home. Everything bore the impress of ample means, good judgment and refined taste. He had not told Hart Tracy anything of Effie. He had not time, and then he wished him to form his own conclusions as to the woman he had chosen out of all the world to preside over his establishment and to bear the name of Cameron.

Always lovely in her husband's eyes, Effie had seemed fairer than ever on this bright Winter morning, as he looked back to tell her he would be certain to be punctual to dinner, and would bring Harry with him if possible.

Now an unusual feeling of nervousness came over him as he was about to introduce this traveled friend, so lately feasting his eyes on the beauty and fashion of the Old World.

Effie did not meet him at the door as usual, and as he advanced into the drawing-room she rose, and coming forward, met him in the recess of the window, smiling as before, but oh! so changed. He stammered an introduction, and Tracy, scarcely less confused, coughed so that his greeting was barely audible.

Effie was perfectly self-possessed; graceful and elegant as ever. Mr. Tracy's manner became more natural, and as they at once entered into a conversation about his travels and her cousin Harry, Mr. Cameron had ample opportunity for observation and reflection.

Was Effie possessed, or was he blind? He ran his hand over his eyes and forehead to be sure whether he was awake or dreaming.

If he were all right, what could be the matter with Effie?

There she sat in a dark steel-colored merino, or some such material—he could not distinguish web or woof at that distance—the skirt without flounce or overskirt, perfectly plain, and short enough not to touch the carpet; the waist plain and high; her collar of linen, fastened by a brooch that might have been her grandmother's. No ribbon or flower about her. That hair, which had always seemed to him a crown of glory, was gathered smoothly and twisted into a coil at the back of her head, fastened by a shell comb. Strange as she looked to him, after the first surprise was over, his eye becoming accustomed to the vision, it was not an unpleasant sight.

Thorough-bred, cultivated and traveled Hart Tracy seemed to enjoy his conversation with her. The dinner passed off delightfully, and whatever might be said of the appearance of the lady who presided, the entertainment was unexceptionable.

Mr. Tracy had a business appointment, and had accepted Mr. Cameron's informal invitation on condition that he should be excused an hour or two during the afternoon; after that he would be quite at liberty, and would join the party with pleasure at tea time.

Mr. Cameron had no opportunity for a private conversation with Effie—she was talking with her husband's guest when the horses were brought round, and with a warning to be punctual she smiled a good-bye, and retired to her own apartment, there to laugh at her own sombre dress and the queer figure she had cut as a hostess.

Meanwhile Robert Cameron was vainly surmising what his friend must think of the woman for whom he had given up his club, his bachelor comforts, and numerous good fellows who had been his friends and companions. He had settled into what his friend would style humdrum married life, and with what a prospect!

He hoped Tracy would not in any sense connect the word dowdy with Effie. What must Tracy think of her—and of him!

Anxious as Cameron was to know, he conversed as fluently as possible on every conceivable subject save matrimony.

But at length there was a pause, and Hart hurried to say—

"You did not tell me, Bob, that you had married a Friend."

"A Friend!"

"Ah, that is to say—I mean to say a Quakeress."

"Married a Quakeress! What *do* you mean?"

"Excuse me, I am somewhat confused, but I thought from her—I thought from her appearance that she might be—. Excuse me, I assure you I meant nothing amiss."

"Certainly not, and since you mention it, her dress was rather grave."

"Decidedly; but you are not to understand that I was not very much charmed with Mrs. Cameron's appearance; there was something unique in her toilette, something that I have been unaccustomed to—that is to say of late—very pretty and picturesque, but a little out of the usual style. I congratulate you, my friends, on making a selection so sensible; but I must own I was a little surprised. What a fine natural figure she was—no frivolties of fashion to mar that graceful outline. I admire it—and that little head, classic as Psyche's, and not unlike. Where did you find such a treasure?"

"But here comes Harry. What for a day did you have, my good fellow? Must look in at home, didn't tell us a word about a look at something else. We missed you, though we had a delightful day. Mrs. Cameron regretted your absence."

During all this shower of words Robert Cameron had been very much occupied with the management of his spirited horses. If he did bite his lip occasionally Hart seemed not to see it, and he could not have it in his heart to check the familiarity of the best friend his youth and manhood had ever known.

The third person was quite an agreeable accession to their party. They returned in fine spirits. The rooms looked like an enchanted castle, so warm and bright within. And lovelier than she had ever seemed, even in his eyes, looked the beautiful wife of Robert Cameron, as she stood beneath the arch that separated the parlors, the bright red holly and Chinabriar berries, with the Christmas evergreens, making a fitting framework for the superb-looking picture she made.

Harry hurried in, and kissing her in his affectionate, cousinly way, stood off and looked at her, exclaiming, "You are beautiful, darling cousin!"

As Tracy next advanced, grasping Effie's hand in a most cordial manner, he said, "My dear Miss Haughton, I am delighted to see you; this is, indeed, an unexpected pleasure. Will you be here during the holidays? When did you arrive? Is Mrs. Grantland with you?"

Effie was laughing so she could not articulate.

Harry beat a retreat into the other room, while Robert Cameron stood, looking amazed, as if he hardly knew where he was or what he was doing.

At last he found utterance in the words, "Hart Tracy, what *do you* mean?"

"Robert Cameron, what *do you* mean?"

"What have you been saying to my wife?"

"To your wife," glancing toward the adjoining parlor.

"Where is your wife, and what *have* I been saying to her?"

"Are you beside yourself?"

"No; but you seem to be."

"It is my wife to whom you are talking."

"This is my friend, Miss Haughton, to whom I am talking."

"Mr. Tracy, allow me to introduce Mrs. Robert Cameron—formerly Miss Haughton."

"Then where is the demure little Quakeress that entertained us at dinner?"

"We are one," smiled Effie.

"But the dress! the dress!" exclaimed the gentleman.

"Oh!" with a most subdued expression, "I dress at dinner to please my husband; this evening 'I am looking like my old self,' to please my cousin Harry.

"And looking very charming, cousin Effie," said Harry, wiping the tears from his eyes. His loud laughing had been unnoticed in the general merriment which followed the explanation.

The evening was a delightful one. Effie was in one of her most brilliant moods. The hours flew joyously by with mirth and song; and as the young wife watched and listened to her husband, in her pride and affection, she almost repented her diversion.

That night, after their guests had left them, Robert Cameron led Effie to a large mirror, and said, "I surrender at discretion; henceforward in matters of female attire I yield to you; look like your own lovely self, and so that your preserve your own identity, you will please your husband."

Letters from Livingstone.

Mr. John Livingstone, residing at Listowell, Ontario, has just received two letters from his brother, the late Dr. Livingstone, one of which is dated Monneura, or Cannibal Country, April and November, 1870, and Lake Rangaoio, December, 1872. The Doctor mentions meeting with Stanley, whom he styles "his good Samaritan," and whose conduct while there was beyond all praise. The Doctor finished his last letter by saying: "If the good Lord above gives me strength and influence to complete the task I shall not grudge my hunger and toil. Above all, if he permits me to put a stop to the enormous evils of this island slave trade, I shall bless His name with all my heart. The Nile sources are valuable to me only as a means of enabling me to open my mouth among men. It is this power I hope to apply to remedy an enormous evil, and join my little helping hand in the great revolution that in His all-embracing providence He has been carrying on for ages, and is now actually helping forward."

Miss Neilson in San Francisco.

Miss Neilson was dined and wined before her departure from California, and a San Francisco scribe, after going through a description of various delicacies, says: All these were as nothing beside the grand course—the dish by which Monsieur le Cher had made himself an undying name. It was composite. The centre was a humming-bird surrounded by a Spring linnet, which, in turn, was enveloped by an English snipe. These the carcas of a stuffed grouse surrounded, covering which were two canvas-back ducks raised in a celery garden, the whole placed within the bosom of a Chicago goose. Soaked in raisin wine for six days, then larded, and smoked three weeks over burning sandal-wood, it was at last placed on the spit and roasted with pig-pork drippings. The sauce was of truffles stewed; the garnish, moss-rose buds. No wonder the fair artiste was delighted!

THE Washington *Chronicle* has positive convictions on some subjects. It says: "Cremation means nothing more nor less than opening the door to some of the foulest crimes in the calendar, and such a pagan right ought never to be allowed in an intelligent community."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Board of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shinkle, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Fruminger, Joshua Rhoades, Jr., M. Hayden, Robert C. Summerle, Christopher Zug.
Counsellor—John H. Baker.

$500 REWARD.

MRS. A. WARNER & CO.'S "SEPIA" is the most agreeable preparation ever offered to the public for coloring the hair, and is becoming rapidly popular with those who require such an article.
The above reward will be paid to any chemist who can find in it any form of *lead, iron, mercury, sulphur*, or any offensive ingredient.
LIVINGSTON & UNDERWOOD,
Bedford ave., cor. Taylor St., Brooklyn, E. D.
Agency for Pittsburgh at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department A.
Black and Colored Alpacas, at very low prices.
New Grey Dress Goods, all desirable materials.
Spring Poplins, in great variety.
New Japanese Silks, extra bargains.
Fine Cassimeres, all shades.
Silk Warp Poplins.
New Wool Delaines and Merinos.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Diagonal, Stripe and Plaid Goods.
At 22½c., Extra Bargains in Alpacas.
At 37½c., Fine Black Alpacas worth 50c.
At 12½c., New Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c. to $1, splendid bargains in Fine Alpacas.
At $1.30, Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear
New Cloths and Cassimeres, extra bargains.
Tweeds and Jeans, at very low prices.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
Fine Wool and silk warp Flannels.
Plain Flannels, all colors.
Department E.
New Ladies' Walking Jackets.
Silk Cloth and Cashmere Suits.
Ladies' Made Up Suits, newest styles and materials.
New Spring Shawls, of every kind.
Children's Suits, nicely made.
New Spring Cloths for Sacques.
This establishment is divided into Depa thereby combining as it were seven st ments are replenished constantly, not onl
WILLIAM
165, 167
1874.
AND 179 FEDERA
L STREET, ALLEG
HENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department B.
A few of the
GOOD BARGAINS
ON COUNTERS AT PRESENT.
At 5c, Good Dark Calicos, fast colors.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New Styles Dark Calicos.
At 8½c, Shirting Prints, new styles.
Bleached & Unbleached Muslins
At lowest prices yet reached.
Turkey Red and Table Damasks, some great bargains.
Loom Linens, all grades very low.
Towels and Towellings, extra good value in these.
Everything in the way of
Housekeeping Goods
At very lowest prices.
Department H.
Carpets, a full line of all kinds, lowest to finest grades.
Oil Cloths, all kinds, for tables, floors and stairs.
Mattings, Cocoa and Straw, Striped, Plain and Checked.
Door Mats, all sizes, Plain and Lettered.
Rugs, in Tapestry, Body, Velvet and Axminster Brussels.
A complete assortment of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
SPECIAL
rtments, each separate and independent ores in one. Customers can therefore y by goods selected every week in the Eas
WILLIAM
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Hosiery Department
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Are now offering the
Largest Assortment
And greatest variety of Patterns in
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FANCY STRIPED
COTTON HOSE
Ever shown in this city.
Fine Balbriggan and Genuine
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
Also, all grades of
PLAIN COTTON HOSIERY,
White and Unbleached, for Ladies' and Misses' wear.
Children's Summer Merino and Gossamer Hose,
½, regular, ¾ and extra lengths.
Gents' British Cotton Half Hose,
Balbriggan, Silk and Lisle Thread Half Hose.
Fancy Striped Half Hose,
All of our own importation, direct from factories in England and France, and selling at
BOTTOM PRICES.
RETAIL STORES

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department C.
Gents' Fine White Shirts, colored Shirts.
Collars and Percale Shirts, Neckties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Braces.
Shirt Fronts, Linens, Wristbands.
Perfumery,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 1, 1874.

Despite the comparatively unpleasant character of the weather yesterday, there was a fair amount of paper offered at the banks, and such as was acceptable was readily discounted. The aggregate offerings at the banks is less than for the same time in active years, and less than they are able to accommodate. The somewhat rigid scrutiny bestowed on paper heretofore has led to some care being exercised in making it. The result is a comparatively limited demand, and this only of the best class of paper, made on purely legitimate business porposes. The bad weather of the past month has exerted a decidedly unfavorable influence on general business.

Stock shares in New York were depressed yesterday.

The May interest on U. S. bonds being chiefly due to foreigners, the usual stir is being made in the exchange market to prepare for the demand for bills which will probably arise therefrom. Just at this time, too, there are few commercial bills offering, and between the two influences the rates of sterling have been advanced till they have finally reached the specie shipping point. There is much of half a million coin already engaged for export.

The United States Treasury has already commenced the payment of the semi-annual interest on $414,260,250 of the 6 per cent. per annum 5-20 bonds maturing on the 1st of May, and will at the same time pay the quarterly interest on 6 per cent. per annum on $314,416,150 of funded loan of 1881. This will disburse a good deal of gold, and one would naturally suppose that it would bring down the price of that now marketable commodity. For, ought to, such has not been the case, the "premium," as it is called, being higher now than it was the day before the Treasury commenced payment last week without rebate.

Washington dispatches give the following as provisions of the most probable compromise of the Republicans in Congress on the currency question. We give it for what it is worth, not fully crediting it ourselves:

First—Free banking on the basis of the present laws, with possibly some more liberal provisions respecting reserves.

Second—The retirement and cancellation of one dollar of greenbacks for every two dollars of bank notes issued until the volume of the former is reduced to $300,000,000 or a less amount.

Third—A provision for the conversion of greenbacks into 1¾ per cent. gold bonds, and for the use of the notes so converted to purchase and cancel five-twenty bonds.

The New York stock market is considerably depressed, and the steady fall of prices for the past two or three days has naturally given rise to the inquiry, "Has the bottom dropped out?" The total of specie exported from New York last week was $423,236, and since 1st of January $15,890,431.

Luther S. Kaufmann, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s—1851—coupons	122	122
5-20 1862	118¾	118¾
5-20 1865,	118¾	118¾
" 1865	121¾	121¾
" 1865 new.	120	120¾
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	120	120¼
10-40's	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	115¼	115¼
10-40's—coupons	116¾	116¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99½	98¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
Atlantic and Pacific Pref		14¾
I. C.	101	101
B. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	22	21¾
St. Paul	37½	37½
Michigan Southern	77¾	76¾
Do. Guaral	77¾	76¾
North Western common	64¾	64¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	66
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	87¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34
Toledo & Wabash	42¾	42¾
Harlem	126	126
Chicago and Alton	101¾	101
Adams Express	98	97¾
American Express	63¾	62¾
U. S. Express	67¾	67¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	75¾
Quicksilver	22¾	22¾
Terre Haute	10	10
Panama	105	106
Fort Wayne	93	93¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	31	30¾
Do. preferred	35¾	35¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 52 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sales for stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	52	52½
" scrip	99¾	
Reading	97	
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123¾
Oil Creek	6	7
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
A. & W. R. R. 7-30	92¾	
Central Transportation	43	44

NEW YORK, April 30, 1874.

Money was easy at 3@4. Sterling was firm at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 490@490¼ for sight. The customs receipts were $564,000. Gold opened at 113¾, and closed at 112⅞, the two extremes of the day. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $522,000. The clearings were $33,000,000. Governments were firm. State bonds were dull and lower. The stock market was weak and irregular in the day and prices advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., without any apparent cause except a firmness of American stocks and bonds abroad, in spite of an advance of ¼ per cent. in the rate of discount. Later in the day prices fell off ¼ to 2¾ per cent., with Western Union and Wabash as features. The market during the afternoon was irregular and closed weak. The total sales for the day were 236,000 shares, of which 81,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 New York Central, 53,000 Lake Shore, 36,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Northwest, 13,000 Wabash, and 6,500 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of 62, 118¾; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 121¾; do, new, 120; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¼; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 94½; Tennessee, old, 83; do new, 85; Virginia, new, 55; do 6s, 52; North Carolina old, 22; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 22¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 55; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, 87½; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 65; do preferred, 76¾; Rock Island, 99¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 77¾; Toledo & Wabash, 42¾; do preferred, 71; Wabash, Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 101; do, preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 120; Burlington & Quincy, 102½; Lake Shore, 76¾; Panama, 21¾; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 94¾; Dalton, 86; Hartford & Erie, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106.

LONDON, April 30—5 P. M.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been advanced to 4 per cent. Consols; money, 93¾; account, 93⅝@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 106¾; do. of '67, 105¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104; New York Central, 89; Erie, 33; preferred 52.

PARIS, April 30.—Rentes, 59f 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—5-20's of '62, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

The wet and unpleasant weather has a depressing effect on general business, and as long as it continues no material improvement can reasonably be expected. However, notwithstanding the demand for all the leading staples is still restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, there is, nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate.

APPLES—We can report regular sales within the range of $4.50@5.50 ₩ brl. as to quality and condition. The receipts, although not large, are sufficient to meet present wants.

APPLE BUTTER—5@6c ets per gal.

BRANS—Quiet and unchanged: selling at from $2 to $2.25 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair local demand, but the arrivals continue liberal, and dealers very generally are anxious to realize, as it is expected that with a few days of fine weather the receipts, particularly from the adjoining country, will increase largely, and lower prices will be the result. Prime to choice, 35@38, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

COUNTRY BACON—Country Shoulders, 7¾@8; Clear Sides, 9¾@9¾c; Hams, 9¾@10c. Country Lard, 9¾@9¾.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ₩ brl. as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—As noted in our last report, the arrivals are steadily increasing, but as there is no accumulation, and prices are fully maintained, we continue to quote new Ohio Dairy, 12@13; new Ohio Factory, 10@11; prime old New York, 18@19. Ohio Sweitzer still quoted at 16@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Apples, and the supply in this market is very light; quoted at 10 to 11c for quarters; sliced, 12 to 13. Peaches also in light supply, and the demand is increasing, but prices remain as last quoted: 10@12 for quarters and mixed, 14@15 for halves and 18@20 for peeled. The stock of small fruits, such as Berries and Cherries, is entirely run out, and there is considerable inquiry for them.

EGGS—The advices from New York are not so favorable, and this, together with the continued liberal receipts, has produced a slight reaction in the market. The general selling price now is 19 to day, although there were some sales at 19 cts. while on the other hand, we were assured by a prominent dealer that he was selling at 17 to 17½c.

FLOUR—Is steady with a very fair city trade, but there has been no recent change in prices within the past thirty days, especially as regards fair and medium grades, but as stocks are still accumulating, and the latest advices from Rio report a decline, there is the general impression is that prices are destined to go still lower. Sugar, especially refined and granulated, is steadily advancing at this writing point to an advance. Molasses and Syrups also strong and looking upward. Carolina Rice, also, is firm, the receipts from Charleston, is easier but not quotably lower.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 20; good, 18, fair, 17¾. Roasted, 30 for 1 pound packages; loose, 2c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 55c; good to prime, 47@53.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 6¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c. Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Extra C, 9¾; Yellow C, 9; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

GRAIN—The mills are getting in considerable Wheat, hence there is not quite so much inquiry, but then there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers. Quotations may be fairly given at $1.55@1.60 for red winter, and $1.60@1.70 for white. The arrivals of corn are retained quite liberally, but as yet the supply is not more than sufficient to supply the demand, hence prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 58@60. Shelled Corn is in good demand and light supply, although prices are not quotably higher; 58@60. Ear Corn is quotable at 48@50. There is not much inquiry for Rye, and, in the absence of sales, it may be quoted at $1.05@1.05.

HAY—The market for baled is reported steady and the supply of strictly prime is light, scarcely equal to the demand; prices, however, remain about as last quoted, ranging from $20@24 per ton.

HOMINY—$2@3.50 ₩ brl.

POTATOES—We report a continued steady demand and a firm market, but no change to note in price: $1.20@1.30 ₩ bushel by the car load, and $1.30@1.40 in job lots, according to quality. Rose, $1.40@1.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens quotable at 13@14c per lb; Ducks, 12@15c; Geese, 10@12c.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb; canvassed, 13½; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¼; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 12; canvassed, 12½; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar cured, 75c; Breakfast Shoulders, 8¾c ₩ lb.; Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11. Mess Pork, ₩ brl., $16.50; Lard—Prime kettle, 11¾; Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; half bris, 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 3 lb caddies, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 10 lb do, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Good mixed 3 cts.

SEEDS—Clover seed in light supply with jobbing sales at $4.75@5.75 ₩ bushel. Timothy dull at $2@2.25. Flax Seed $2.25@3.30. Onion Setts scarce and wanted; $7@8 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 6¾@7 ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acac., sorts, ₩	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise
1st select	50a	55 lb	Bergam
1st select	55a	60 lb	Cassia
Acid, Citric	1.65a	1.70 lb	Castor
Gallic	70a	75 lb	Lemon
Tartaric	65a	67 lb	Linseed
Iodine	2.60a	2.70 gr	Neatsfoot
Aloes, Cape	20	30 lb	Olive, Com
A Barb		50 lb	" Qls
Socot		75 lb	Opium
Iam	11¾a	5 lb	Orange
Annn., Aq	10a	12 lb	Origanum
Antimony	10a	12 lb	Peppermint
Arnica, Flor	25a	22 lb	Peppermint
Asafœtida		50 lb	Sassafras
Bals, Copaib	1.00a	1.05 lb	Wintergr
Canada	75a	80 lb	Oss, Sepia
Bay Rum	2.25a	4.50 gl	Pot, Bi Carb
Bls, Sub car		4.25 lb	Bi Chrom
Brandy		4.50 gl	Bromide
Bine Mass		1.00 lb	Chlorate
Vitriol	13¾a	14¾ lb	Iodid
Borax, ref'd	14a	15 lb	Quinine
Brim., Roll	4¾a	8¾ lb	Root, Gent
Flor, sulph	4½a	5 lb	Ipth, E. I
Buchu	17a	25 lb	Gin. Jam
Cochineal		1.90 lb	Ipecac P
Camphor ref	38a	40 lb	Jalap
Cannwood	7a	9 lb	Rhubarb
Chamo, Ger		45 lb	Sal Alem
Rom		47 lb	Sar, Hond
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sar, Mex
Chlorofrm	1.28a	1.38 lb	Senega
Cinch, Pale		80 lb	Spigelia
Red		1.30 lb	Val, Pnk
Yellow		58 lb	" Ger
Cochineal	80a	90 lb	Saffron, Am
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon
Cream Tar	50a	53 lb	Epsom
Cubebs	45a	50 lb	Glauber
Dovers Pwd		2.00 lb	Rochelle
Ergot	60a	70 lb	Soda
Ether, Nit	40a	46 lb	Seed, Can'y
Sul	85a	90 lb	Hemp
Ex. Logw'd		11 lb	Mustard
Liqu, Cal	44a	50 lb	Quassia, ROOT
Ext	30	35 lb	E. I
Fustic	3a	4 lb	Tinnev
Glycer, Pure	30a	35 lb	Shellac
Bowers'		65 lb	Soap, Castile
Indigo, Mex	1.00a	1.25 lb	White
Jolins		7.75 lb	Soda Ash
Jodoform		1.00 oz	Bi Carb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych, Cry
Logwood	2¾a	3¾ lb	Sulp
Maidder	17a	19 lb	Sugar Lead
Magnes, Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen, spts
Carb	35a	40 lb	Var., Ital
Manna, Flk		1.00 lb	Copal
Morph, Sul	6.70a	7.00 oz	Damar
Nit. Silver		1.05 oz	Japan
Opium		10.00 lb	Venet, Red
Pow		12.00 lb	Whiting

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY April 30, 1874.

Trade continues unsatisfactory; buyers still complain that prices are too high to afford a margin for profit in the eastern markets, while sellers allege that they can make no concessions without incurring an actual loss, hence business is slow, and, notwithstanding the supply is small and the arrivals, as compared with last week, comparatively light, prices are barely maintained. It is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, but the outlook, so far as relates to our market, is not very encouraging. Philadelphia men claim that through shippers must have advantages they do not have, for the reason theat they (the through shippers) undersell them in the Philadelphia market, or, otherwise they must be incurring a heavy loss. It is said that the cattle purchased in the west for that market have made no money for several weeks, notwithstanding prices are higher now than they were, and the inference is, if these heavy through shippers pay no freight at all, they must be losing badly. Another drawback to buying here for Philadelphia is that a large number of cattle are now being run into that market from the eastern part of the State, so it is probable that the supply there will soon be exhausted, and whenever it is there will no doubt be an increased demand here. Hogs remain about as last quoted; prime to extra shipping steers, 6¼@6¾c; medium to good, 6@5¾.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue small, and as the supply is not equal to the demand, prices are strong with a continued upward tendency. Clipped, 200@300 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 300@400 lbs, 5¾@6¼; 400@500 lbs, 5@5¾; 500@600 lbs, 4¾@5; 600@700 lbs, 4@4¾. The weather continues very unfavorable for shearing, and prowers generally are not anxious to sell until they have secured the wool, and this accounts for the very limited receipts during the past week, and consequent advance in prices.

HOGS.

The market continues to drag with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, although there has been no further decline in prices, and the feeling is gaining ground that the lowest notch, especially for good stock, has been touched. Prime Philadelphia hogs, 6¼; Yorkers, 5.40@5.60.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

The Crude Petroleum market continues quiet, if anything, weaker, although there has been no material fluctuation in prices during the past 24 hours. Sales were reported at $1.85 per brl at Parker, for immediate shipment, and it was quoted in bulk barges here at 4¼c ₩ gallon. There is nothing new to record in regard to the shutting down movement, excepting that those who have gone into it were to have had a meeting at Petrolia this afternoon. Refined continues moderately active, but the general tone of the market is weakness; as compared with yesterday, prices remain unchanged; 18c on cars here and 19½@20c delivered in Philadelphia.

The barrel market continues dull and weak, in consequence of continued large receipts by river; prices, however, remain as last quoted: countries, $1.85; city make, $1.75.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., April 30, 1874.

Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station ₩ brl, $1.68, at wells, $1.26, with a prospect of a further advance.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	219
Standard O W	Warden F and Co	3.2
Wormser M & Co	Waring Bros & Co	3.0
John Spear and Co	John P Logan	50
Total		1,05

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
N W. Stevenson	Lit erty O. W.	317
Stevenson	Central O. W.	74
Total		391

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 29—Cheese—Receipts for the week 4,890 boxes, do last week 1,936 do, same week last year 8,483 do. Exports past week 4,497 boxes, do last week 7,603 boxes, same week last year 11,667 do. Gold closes at 113. Liverpool cable quotation 76s. Old Cheese is scarcely worth commercial mention, the stock being so greatly reduced; a few fancy lots remain that will bring 15½c. Perhaps owners could carry it along further and do better in some special trade, but the attention of dealers is becoming directed to new and all want to see old out of way. The receipts are small and mainly composed of new. The full cream lots are readily taken for export, but the skims have a wide range and are not active for home use. The openingsale at Utica was an exciting one, as the following list of prices obtained for an offering of 678 boxes will show: The Pines Wood Factory 50 boxes[not full cream] brought 15c, South Trenton Factory 64 boxes at 16c, Frankfort do 66 do at 16c, New York Mills do 50 do at 15c, North Gaze do 25 do at 16¾c, Willow Grove do 75 do at 16¾c, Cloek do 50 do at 15¾c, Dr Wights do 49 do at 16¾c, North Winfield do 40 do at 16¾c, Week's do 91 do at 16¾c, W W Wheeler do 50 do at 14½c, Cedarville do 50 do at 16¾c, Cedarville do 50 do at 16¾c. At Little Falls the offering embraced three thousand boxes assorted qualities, no full creams, and the range was 7 to 5.

Butter—Receipts for the week 16,186 pkgs do last week 12,665 do same week last year 19,099 do. The trade in new butter has been very brisk up to the past day or two. Good houses have found no difficulty in closing out 30c rates per day, the demand for nice fresh Welsh predominating. Northern Welsh shows superior quality to the Chenango dairies thus far, but we must expect irregularities in so backward a Spring as we are passing through. The prices for new white are strained up pretty high, and the less evidence of a heavy unsold daily supply would start telegrams advising a new line of prices to interior shippers. Until the day makes a great difference at this time, when the change of weather may be very sudden. It has snowed great all day, and reports of renewal of bad roads in consequence of late storms come from all parts of the country; still dealers at this late date are not disposed to be alarmed by reports, and make free purchases, but exercise the chance of a sudden break that may at any time occur after the month is out and supplies are unrestricted. The market closes weak for new State—very little Western appears. Old is in few hands, and few lots can be quoted a cve 32c for fancy lines.

Eggs—Receipts for the week 11,974 brls, do last week 16,248 do, same week last year 25,062 do. Most of the last week has been favored with an active, firm market, but to day's storm makes nearly a lost day for dealers, and in the anticipation of a further demand and larger supply, the market closes very tame with a downward tone. Recent small receipts are partly accounted for by the fact of low, unpaying prices sending eggs to the pickling vat at this early season. Quotable at 22¾ for State and Penna and Western, 20—Tribune.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The wholesale lumber market was again dull, and lower for common descriptions of lumber, also for shingles and lath. The offerings left over from yesterday were very large, and considerably increased by fresh arrivals. Besides the local trade, there was some inquiry from interior dealers, and a number of cargoes were sold and towed away in the course of the day, but they were scarcely missed from the fleet, where other cargoes arrived to take their places. It is thought that the receipts will be light for a few days. Joists and seantling were slow at $10.00@11.50, the outside for long lengths. The best Manistee clear goes sold at $19.00, and it was rumored that coarse grades sold at $9.50. Common to good boards were in request at $11.50@15.00. Coarse common inch was easy at $7.00@8.50. Lath were lower owing to large offerings; quotable at $2.00@2.12½. Shingles were slow off quotable at $2.9@3.00. A cargo of culls brought $5.00, and a small lot of flat pickets $10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1.30; No 2 $1.24¾ spot; $1.25@$1.25¾ seller May; $1.28¾@$1.29¾ seller June; No 3 $1.19¾ @1.20 rejected $1.16. Corn dull and weak; moderate demand; No 2 mixed 64¾c spot; 64¾@64¾c seller May; 65¾@65¾c seller June; rejected 63½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 46c spot; 46¾@46¾c seller May; rejected 44¾@45c. Rye quiet at 91@95c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1, 68@70.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced; $16.37½@16.40 cash or seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; 9¾@9¾c cash or seller May; 10@10½c seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; short rib middles, 9¾. Cutmeats quiet; 6@6¾c; white western 6¾@6¾c. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee steady at 19@20c. Sugar firmer at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum easier; crude 7½c; refined 18c. Eggs heavy at 19½@19¾c. Pork quiet at $15. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats quiet at 10@10½. Lard active; firm; western 9¾@9¾c. Cheese firm at 10@13½c. Whisky lower at 97½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cotton steady; 17c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1.45. Corn firm at 59@60c. Oats steady and in fair request at $1.06. Barley dull but unchanged. Eggs firm at 18c. Pork: demand light and prices firm; sales of country at 16 20@16.75. Lard steady and in fair demand; sales 100@100½; kettle 10@10½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6c; long clear rib middles 9¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 5,000 bales; middling and higher grades scarce and stiffer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 17¾@18c; good middling 18¾@18¾c; receipts 304 bales; exports to continent 6,681; coastwise 785; Great Britain 1,762; stock 121,080; unsold 69,600.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.32; No 2 $1.28. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 46c on spot and 46¾c seller May. Corn: demand good and prices advanced; No 1 57c; No 2 56c; Michigan 56c. Coffee 19½@20c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8¼@8⅝d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 16,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; spurious 7,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 46s 6d. Turpentine 31s.

LONDON, April 30.—Tallow 38s 6d@39s.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Refined petroleum 22½f.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 15½c. Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 55c. Oats 60@65c. Lard 10½c. Bulk meats: demand only fair; sides 9c. Bacon: demand moderate; 9½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½; sides 10¼@10½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices firmer; No 1 red 1.60. Corn quiet at 53@56c. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye firm at $1.05@1.10. Provisions: bacon heavy and unchanged. Hams firm at 13@14c. Coffee quiet; good to prime Rio 20¾@22¾c. Whisky quiet at 96c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Flour firmer; superfine $4 81; single extra $5.50; double $6@7.25; choice $7.50@8.00. Bacon held firmer; 7¾@8¾c. Lard firmer; tierces 10½@10¾c; kegs 11¾@12c. Molasses: fair reboiled 48@50c; choice fermenting 70c. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1.36@1.54; amber $1.75 @1.78; white $1.60@1.65. Corn active and unchanged. Petroleum: refined 18½c; crude 11½@ 11¾c. Whisky 92c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Wheat firm at $1.45@1.50. Corn active at 77@80. Oats firm at 50@55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 92c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn firm but unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; standard white, in car lots, 12½@13c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 16c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 30.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.39. Corn dull at 82@83c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Beeves receipts 1,386, making 3,670 for the two days against 3,442 for same time last week; offerings yesterday and to-day mainly poor to fair; good and prime cattle were no better than on Monday, while common and medium steers advanced 1@1½c per hundred; receipts 1,915 head; exports 1,000 cattle and 2,000 quarters of beef; sales 1,800 at 9@11½c per hundred gross; extreme range 10@12½c; bulk of sales 10¾@11½c; steers; receipts 2,700, making 6,370 for three days; market 1@1½c lower than last week; fresh offerings were all sheared sheep, poor to prime, and quickly sold at 6@7½c per lb gross; mainly 7¼@8c; market closed with a decidedly firm feeling; 4,000 sheep were on sale Monday, for two days, against 16,200 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed 9c higher and closed firm at 7¾c, all sold.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Cattle; receipts 1,870; total for the week 8,100; market a few prices a shade firmer; most of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales 1,300 at $5.50@6.00; 1,000@1,300 lbs, $5.00@5.30; 41 Missouri steers 1,320@1,400 lbs, at $5.15 lows steers, 1,040@1,350 lbs, at $3.75@5.05. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,500; total for the week 16,700; market strong. Yorkers $5.12½@5.37½; heavy hogs $5.50@5.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Business was quiet with commission houses, and jobbing branches of the trade closed unchanged. Cotton goods were generally quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sailcloth, bosoms and woolens were in fair demand. Ginghams and de laines dull and unchanged. Linens and linen goods were in request at $11.25@15.00. Coarse common inch was easy at $7.00@8.50. Lath were lower owing to large offerings; quotable at $2.00@2.12½. Shingles were slow off quotable at $2.9@3.00. A cargo of culls brought $5.00, and a small lot of flat pickets $10.

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PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced; $16.37½@16.40 cash or seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; 9¾@9¾c cash or seller May; 10@10½c seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; short rib middles, 9¾. Cutmeats quiet; 6@6¾c; white western 6¾@6¾c. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee steady at 19@20c. Sugar firmer at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum easier; crude 7½c; refined 18c. Eggs heavy at 19½@19¾c. Pork quiet at $15. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats quiet at 10@10½. Lard active; firm; western 9¾@9¾c. Cheese firm at 10@13½c. Whisky lower at 97½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cotton steady; 17c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1.45. Corn firm at 59@60c. Oats steady and in fair request at $1.06. Barley dull but unchanged. Eggs firm at 18c. Pork: demand light and prices firm; sales of country at 16 20@16.75. Lard steady and in fair demand; sales 100@100½; kettle 10@10½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6c; long clear rib middles 9¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 5,000 bales; middling and higher grades scarce and stiffer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 17¾@18c; good middling 18¾@18¾c; receipts 304 bales; exports to continent 6,681; coastwise 785; Great Britain 1,762; stock 121,080; unsold 69,600.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.32; No 2 $1.28. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 46c on spot and 46¾c seller May. Corn: demand good and prices advanced; No 1 57c; No 2 56c; Michigan 56c. Coffee 19½@20c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8¼@8⅝d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 16,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; spurious 7,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 46s 6d. Turpentine 31s.

LONDON, April 30.—Tallow 38s 6d@39s.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Refined petroleum 22½f.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 15½c. Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 55c. Oats 60@65c. Lard 10½c. Bulk meats: demand only fair; sides 9c. Bacon: demand moderate; 9½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½; sides 10¼@10½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices firmer; No 1 red 1.60. Corn quiet at 53@56c. Oats steady at 60@62

HOME NEWS.

Letters of Administration.

The following letters of administration were granted by Register Gray yesterday, which completes the list for April:

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
John Carrigan.	W. J. Hickes.	$ 800
John B. Campbell.	Rebecca R. Campbell.	1,200
William Jones.	Elizabeth Jones.	500

The Lecture Last Evening.

The lecture delivered at Library Hall, last evening, on the subject of "William the Third," by Rev. W. H. Gill, was quite largely attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. The reverend gentleman handled his subject in a very entertaining and edifying manner, convincing those present of the fact that he is familiar with it in all its details. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, eliciting frequent applause, which showed that his remarks were appreciated by the auditors.

Change of Firm.

We publish to-day the dissolution notice of Messrs. Law & McDowell, of Allegheny. It will also be seen that Mr. McDowell intends to carry on the business at the old stand, No. 52 South Diamond street, as usual. We have known Mr. McDowell for several years, and bespeak for him the confidence of a generous public. He is perfectly responsible in all ways, a prompt business man, and no more reliable house can be selected by those living at a distance to consign their Flour, Produce, and Grain than this one.

Once Too Often—A Burglar Captured.

Officer Rosenthall yesterday morning arrested J. O'Brien, a burglar, who was trying to effect an entrance at the corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue. He had a complete burglar's kit on his person. A chain and glazier's diamond, stolen from Gallinger's pawnshop, were found upon him. He is the man Bishop, who was so innocent, and who was released from the workhouse on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Gallinger made an information against O'Brien, and Acting Mayor McMasters, in default of bail, jailed him for court.

Unhappy Marriages.

The applications for divorce in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, were as follows: George W. Warden from Sarah Warden, eleven years of wedded life, wound up with a forgetfulness of marriage vows on the part of Sarah; Emeline Hopkins, from Charles Hopkins, George forsook his home and persistently stays away. Samuel F. Bibb thinks he made a mistake in selecting a second Bibb, and wants released from her whom he married as Lucinda Wilhemina Knorr, who has not set eyes on her recreant lord William for the past two years, wants William to stay away altogether now. In each case a subpoena was awarded.

Bill in Equity.

Yesterday morning Michael Dolan filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court to restrain K. Bracken, contractor for the Sylvan street extension, in the Twenty-third ward. The orator sets forth that he is the owner of a lot fronting on Isabella street, and one hundred and fifty feet to the Squirrel Hill road; that Bracken has placed the dirt from the street on his lot, and it has moved down so as to obstruct the entrance to his stable, and has also filled up the road in front of his property, so that it is impassable, throwing the course of water on his property, to his great disadvantage. The hearing is set down for Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.

Will Filed.

The will of Frank A. Wernet was filed for probate in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated August 26, 1873, and after stipulating where he shall be buried, he makes the following bequests. All his household furniture and property of every description to his wife, Mary Ann Wernet, including all the incomes, dividends, rents, profits or interest which may accrue from his real estate, stock in the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh and other securities. After her death, and within five years thereafter, he devises that his estate shall be divided as follows: One-third to his son, Alex A. Wernet; one-third to St. Paul's R. C. orphan asylum, and the remaining one-third to decedent's brother William, and sisters. The last third is divided into five equal parts, as follows: One share to his brother William; one to the heirs of his brother, Charles; one to his sister, Theresa Wunderlic; one to his sister, Barbara Buchholz, and the remaining share equally between his sister, Mary Stocy, and the heir of another sister, Maria Ginting.

THE REVISORS.

Hearing Appeals from the Twenty-third Ward.

Yesterday morning the Revisors held another meeting, when appeals from the Twenty-third ward were disposed of as follows:

B. L. Fahnestock, two two-story frame house, reduced from $2,000 to $1,760; one two-story brick house, reduced from $1,600 to $1,500. Riely, thirty-five acres, assessed at $145,000; owner asked a reduction to $117,500. Hon. M. Edwards was sworn, and testified as to the value of property on Penn avenue.

Adjourned to-day. Mr. Reese offered the following schedule, which was adopted:

Penn avenue from Pennsylvania Railroad to Fahnestock's property, front half, at $8,000 per acre; rear half at $5,000. From Fahnestock to Brushton, front half at $7,000; rear half at $5,000. Twenty-five per cent. off of Rich's property, and twenty per cent. off of Dirthridge's.

Mr. Reese offered the following, which was adopted:

Acres between west line of Twenty-third ward to Homestead avenue, between Pennsylvania Railroad and Frankstown avenue; railroad half at $4,000 per acre; Frankstown avenue half at $6,000 per acre; from Homewood to line of railroad half at $3,000 per acre; Frankstown half at $5,000 per acre.

Mr. King's property was fixed at the same rate as adjoining property.

On motion the balances of the schedule adopted by the committee was adopted by the Board.

Mr. Reese moved to reopen the Twenty-second ward. Lost.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The big bell is again ill.

····The crusaders of Pittsburgh will resume work again this morning.

····Yesterday the Allegheny woman crusaded a number of saloons, but none of the dispensors of the liquids signed the pledge.

····A monument is to be erected in the Allegheny Park to the memory of the late Rev. Col. Clark. The funds for the purpose are now being secured.

····The high water in the Monongahela has prevented the loading of coal in the First, Third and Fourth Pools, and consequently the mines have been idle for a few days.

····The war raging between the Early and late Convention candidates was up to a white heat yesterday. From what we can learn, the Early boys will come out ahead.

····Her mews were nearly stilled. It was a cat, and the brave "fire laddie" rescued her from the flames at 210 Liberty street last night. Happy feeltu' for the feline was felt.

····The police made a lively chase after a burglar who had obtained an entrance to Mr. Moore's residence on Overhill street, yesterday morning, but nary burglar was caught.

····They can't get the big boiler into the city for repairs from the Hope Mills, owing to the prevailing moisture on the roads, and hence operations in the "blowing" line are delayed for a few days.

····Clara Robinson was fined yesterday by Acting Mayor McMasters for drunkenness. Clara was found on Townsend street, and claims to have been robbed of a watch valued at $125 and a diamond ring and about $150 in money.

····Suit was entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday against a widower whose effervescent mourning over a deceased consort, expressed itself in touching epitaphic lamentations on a $120 tombstone for which, however, as his grief assuaged he forgot to pay.

····The sub-committee appointed by the Auditing Committee of Allegheny Councils to look at the books at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office with a view of adopting the system if feasible, attended to their duties yesterday, and spent several hours in the interesting work.

····The Committee on Wharves and Landings, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening and awarded the contract for furnishing the clinkers to be used during the year in repairing the wharves to Messrs. Reel & Johnson at 37½ cents per yard. The gentleman was the lowest bidder for 2,000 more yards of earth with McNaugher & Co.

····Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a train of loaded coal cars was backing on the Ft. Wayne track in the Twenty-eighth ward, known as Millvale, for the purpose of unloading to supply the furnaces; when near the south end of the building, the track suddenly gave way and precipitated to the ground five of the cars. The track was then about eight feet above the ground. Fortunately at the time of the occurrence no persons were near to be injured by it.

····Yesterday, in the Prothonotary's office, Jacob C. O. Wilson entered suit against the Pennsylvania Company. The plaintiff was an engineer in the employ of the P. & E. R. R. His locomotive ran off the track, through a switch being left open at Sharpsville, and by which accident he was badly hurt. He claims negligence on the part of the company in having no target on the switch, by which it was left open, and no switch tender there. He claims damages in $10,000.

····A miniature explosion in a barber shop on Fifth avenue near Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon, created the barber concluded to change meters, when through some oversight the connection was made with the wrong pipe, and the gas rushed in. A plumber went to the place and can lie to see where the leak came from, and he found it out, unexpectedly. There was an explosion. Seven barbers tumbled over seven chairs. Seventeen bottles of hair oil collapsed, and a cake of cosmetic actually turned pale. Twenty six silvers were taken out of a dog's ear, but no further damage was done.

PERSONAL.

···Rev. Alexander Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, left yesterday for Lynchburg, Va., to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which commences its session there to-day.

···Mother Stewart, accompanied by her hostess, Mrs. Robinson, of Allegheny, called at our sanctum yesterday. Mrs. Stewart is, we guess, fifty years old. Her appearance is that of a sober, minded, earnest and intellectual woman, with whom it is impossible to converse without becoming pursuaded of her perfect integrity, and zealous devotion to what she regards as her divinely appointed mission. The cause of temperance, we opine, has no more devoted or more talented and efficient advocate. Her speeches here, as in Ohio, have been able and practical. She complimented the GAZETTE for its course in relation to the crusaders. We disclaimed all merit in the case except what is due for giving from day to day a tolerably full record of the proceedings and movements of the ladies, as a matter of news for all our readers, and to vouch for the moral and social good character of the active participants.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Family Slaughtered and Burned with their Home,

An Atrocious Crime Yesterday near Homestead—Four Persons Butchered—A Farm House Destroyed by Fire—The Remains of the Victims Taken from the Debris—Details of the Awful Tragedy.

The annals of crime do not record a more horrible and revolting murder than was committed on Wednesday night at the residence of John Hamnett in Mifflin township, about a mile and a half to the right of Homestead, some eight miles above the city, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. It was at first only suspected that murder had been committed, but before yesterday was many hours old, suspicion was converted into indisputable fact, and the only thing that now remains to be done is to exert every effort for the arrest of the man who committed the awful crime—for awful it is in every sense of the word—and visit upon him that justice which he most certainly deserves.

Yesterday afternoon our reporter, in the company of Chief of Police Irwin and Detectives Scott and Long, left the city on the 3:35 train, on the Connellsville Railroad, for the scene of the tragedy. All got off at Brown's station, and on the other side of the river was Homestead.

A PERILOUS PASSAGE.

Between the two places rolled the Monongahela, swelled by the late continuous rains until it was almost bankfull, and to get across it was an adventure by no means devoid of peril. A negro, after being called for, rowed across and took the waiting crowd in. Detective Scott weighs three hundred and eighty pounds, and the other officers will pull down the beam at from 150 to 175. Those three and the reporters and negro sunk the boat into the water almost to the very top of the gunwales, and the ride from shore to shore on the muddy waters of the swift river was, after considerable maneuvering, safely accomplished, but in the operation, the skiff, large and roomy as it was, almost spilled its contents. The colored rower, who had to give his oars to two of the officers before the crossing was made, was almost speechless with terror, and heaved an audible sigh of relief when the party eventually touched terra firma. After reaching Homestead, they were met by County Detective Pressler, and without any delay all started on the tramp over the hills and through the swampy, marshy ground to the

RUINS OF THE HOUSE

that but the day before contained a contented and happy family.

John Hamnett, who, with his entire family, were the victims of this unequaled affair, bore the reputation among his neighbors of being in good circumstances. Besides owning a well filled, valuable and productive farm, he dealt extensively in stock and grain, and it is reported made thereby a considerable sum of money. His residence, a two-story brick building of fair dimensions, occupied a commanding position on the top of a small hill, and fronted directly on the township road. But a short distance from the ruins, for the house was burned and nothing but the skeleton is now standing, are two large barns and a number of outhouses, that are used for various purposes, all indicating that the owner of them was a thrifty and prosperous man.

THE FAMILY OF MR. HAMNETT.

Mr. Hamnett's family consisted of himself, his wife Agnes, two little girls, Ida, about nine years of age, Emma, who was between three and four, and Robert Smith, a lad perhaps thirteen years old, who had been adopted by Mr. Hamnett as his son. In addition to these was a man named Ernest Love, who had been living with them as a hired man since January last, and as nothing has been seen of him since the murder, and his remains not being found in the ruins, it is supposed that he is the one who committed the crime. And now for the more minute details that were gleaned by our reporter from persons who were working all of yesterday searching among the ruins for the blackened corpses of the different members of the family. In the neighborhood of seven or half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett

WENT TO PAY A VISIT

to Mr. Samuel West, a neighbor, who lives perhaps a mile away. In the earlier part of the evening Mr. West had been at the house of the Hamnetts using their hay cutter to chop up some feed, and when he was through they went with him to his house. The man Love had been furnished with a half dollar by Mrs. Hamnett, and about the same hour he, too, started for the village of Homestead. At a grocery there he purchased some cigars, drank a glass of beer, and then went to the Shellbark saloon, where he got a glass of beer, and at half-past eight o'clock mounted his horse and started on the return home. Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Hamnett and his wife, having finished their evening visit, bade their friends good night and also left for home. Mr. West never saw them alive again, but next morning he assisted in drawing their mutilated trunks from amid the debris and hot embers of the smouldering building.

THEORY OF THE MURDER.

The theory of those who are acquainted with every particular of this unparalleled murder, and which theory is acquiesced in by the detectives, is that Love on his return from Homestead, prompted by base motives that cannot be conjectured, unless it be a desire to get Mrs. Hamnett, killed at least two of the children, Emma and Robert, while they were in bed, and then proceeded to search the dwelling for money, or else obtained the money first and then killed them afterward. It is also supposed that he waited for the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett, and, nerved by a desire to revenge an imaginary wrong or a fancied insult, brained them with an axe as they stepped in the door. The reasons for these suppositions will be explained to the reader as he proceeds in his perusal of this true statement, stranger and more terrible in every respect that any story of fiction.

After having finished off the entire family the fiend set fire to the building, with the intention of

BLOTTING OUT EVERY TRACE

of the crime, and then by fleeing himself make it appear that he, too, had perished in the flames.

The conflagration must have been a large one, because the building was a good sized farm house, and it is somewhat singular that none of the neighbors observed the fire at night, but as it was thought pretty well into the night, country people nearly always retiring early, and the moon shining bright and clear, the fire did not attract the attention it doubtless would have done had it been dark and the sky covered with clouds. Only a short distance from Mr. Hamnett's house is the dwelling of a neighbor, who is not so far away but that, had he been awake, might have heard the screams of the children, provided there were any.

The first person who discovered that the house had been burned was Frank Oshman, who lives some distance away, near the brow of a hill, and from which place the dwelling of Mr. Hamnett can be plainly seen. Mr. Oshman is a miner, and as is customary with all laborers of his class, gets up very

EARLY IN THE MORNING

to go to work. On Thursday morning he arose about half-past three o'clock, and looking out of the window, discovered the then rapidly waning flames that had consumed Mr. Hamnett's building, himself and family. He at once aroused his neighbors, and by the time the sun was up, a considerable number had gathered about the place, ready to go to work searching for the bodies. Among the men was Mr. West, who stated the facts regarding the visit to his house the evening before, and as Mr. Hamnett's family was not, and had not been at any of the other neighbors, it was only reasonable to conjecture that all had been burned up. Acting upon this supposition, they immediately began the work and soon unearthed the body of Mr. Hamnett, which was found a little to the right of the door that enters the first floor from the rear. This door was the one always in use, for the members of the family seldom entered from the front. When

ONE CORPSE HAD BEEN FOUND

the men began to throw water upon the burning embers in order to preserve as much as possible any other bodies that might be there. Further investigation with shovels, spades, pitchforks, &c., brought to light the bodies of Mrs. Hamnett, her youngest daughter Emma, and the adopted lad, Robert Smith. They were all taken to a shed close by, and in the removal required very careful handling in order to prevent them from dropping to pieces. Three of the bodies were laid on an old door, resting upon two barrels, and the remains of Mrs. Hamnett were deposited in the same way on the opposite side of the shed. To call these

UNRECOGNIZABLE MASSES OF BONES

and charred and blackened flesh, bodies, would seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true. It was barely possible for one unused to such sights to tell that they were all that was left of human beings. The limbs and arms were burnt off, and nothing remained but the disfigured trunks. The search amid the ruins was continued until evening in hope of finding the bodies of Ida, the oldest child, and of the hired man, Love, but of them the vestiges of either could be found. The fact that Ida is missing and that no trace of her can be found, only adds to the mystery of the murder. It is claimed by some that Love has either taken her away with him or that the body lies in the woods and there killed her and concealed the body, either by burying it in the ground or hiding it away among the rocky clefts that abound in that vicinity. The fields and woods near by were searched as carefully as possible yesterday, but no clue of the missing girl or Love was found.

THE PHYSICIANS' EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. E. A. Wood and Dr. Thomas, of the South Side, who had been dispatched by Coroner McCalla to make examinations of the bodies, arrived on the scene about five o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the work assigned them.

The first body examined was that of little Emma, the youngest child. It was the least recognizable of any, and unprofessional persons were unable to say, from seeing the remains, how one differed from those of Ida. The doctor, however, after carefully examining it, decided it to be the body of the youngest

THE EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE.

The lower jaw bone was fractured but the body was so very badly charred that it bore the merest resemblance to the form of humanity. From the upper jaw was taken a tooth, the only one that could be found, and it, in connection with the length of the spine, and the finding of a piece of the pelvic bone led to the conclusion that it was the youngest. No marks of violence, unless it be the fracture above noted, and that might have been caused by falling timbers, were found. If violence was used in this case, and there is no reason to suppose it was not, the fire has destroyed all traces.

The body of the boy, Robert Smith, next underwent examination. When it was taken out of the ruins his breast was covered with straw, which is taken as an indication that he was killed in bed, as was also the child Emma. On his throat were found three incisions, none of them very deep, and the Doctor said none sufficient to cause death. The lower jaw was fractured, and on the right of the skull, above the eye and a little to the rear, were two round holes that had evidently been

MADE BY THE POLE OF A HATCHET

which was found in the ruins, because upon being tried it fitted the holes exactly. The brain had been forced back by the blows, either of which would have caused instant and painless death, and the doctor said that he needed no other evidence to convince him that a foul murder had been committed, because the injuries to the skull were of such a nature and so shaped that in his opinion they could not have been inflicted by falling timbers. Turning the body over and examining the back part of the head, where a portion of the hair still remained, it was found matted and thick with blood, which, Dr. Wood said, flowed from wounds that had been made before the body was burned.

Mr. Hamnett was about forty-three years of age. His corpse too was barely recognizable, his neighbors only being able to identify it by the teeth which it appears were rather peculiar in their growth. The physicians discovered a fracture of the right temporal bone, but was at a loss to tell exactly by what sort of an instrument it had been made. The pole of the hatchet was too large to fit in the little round hole.

KILLED WITH AN AX.

Near the body of Mr. Hamnett were found an ax and an old smooth-bore gun. Thinking the gun might have played a part in the fracture, the Doctor sawed the skull in two and closely examined the brains for bullets or shot of any kind, but was unable to find the latter. The people there think Mr. Hamnett was murdered with an ax. From the back of his neck was taken what was left of the collar of his overcoat, coat, vest, shirt and undershirt, all laying one on top of the other, and saturated with blood. On his breast were found some of his vest buttons and parts of his suspenders. All this goes to prove that Mr. Hamnett was not in bed when killed, as was the case with the children, and indeed had not been in the house long enough to take off his overcoat. The evidence regarding Mrs. Hamnett was equally convincing, for around what was left of her was the steel part of her hoopskirt, and no one will be silly enough to suppose either of them would go to bed with overcoat and hoops on. Thus is justified the theory that they were killed as they entered the house.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

We have called the supposed murderer Ernest Love, throughout this narrative, for the name he was known by in the vicinity of Homestead, but our reporter was told yesterday, by a man with whom Love had been probably as intimate as it was possible for him to be with anybody, that in a conversation Love unguardedly uttered a sentence that let his friend know that his real name was Weaver. Love is supposed to be about twenty-five years of age. He is very heavy set, square shouldered, full faced, about five feet seven inches high, black hair, a full beard, a heavy mustache and goatee, and has dark eyes. He is said to be rather good looking and weighs in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. Yesterday morning a person who is said to be rather shy and appears to be afraid to look any one in the face. He is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, having deserted from the Bavarian Army and has been in this country some six months. He bore a very good name in the vicinity of Homestead, and but a day or two before the murder Mr. Hamnett was heard to say that he had

AN EXCELLENT HIRED MAN

and liked him very much. Love did not go much in company and consequently but little was known of his future course outside of Mr. Hamnett's family. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since he left the Shellbark saloon on Wednesday night. He is generally credited with being the author of the crime, and the motive that prompted him to commit it is supposed to have been a desire to get the money that is thought his employer had in the house.

Charles Hamnett, a brother of the murdered man, lives on the Brownsville road, and is a physician by profession. He was present yesterday and assisted in exhuming the bodies of his relatives. Mrs. Agnes Hamnett was about twenty-six years of age, and said to be a fine looking, handsome woman. She was a Miss McIlhevy before marriage. Her husband emigrated from England in 1853.

The locality of the tragedy was a sorry looking place yesterday.

CROWDS OF THE CURIOUS.

From early morning until late in the evening people kept coming and going from the ruined homestead. One sly glance at the ghastly masses of bones and flesh was sufficient in most cases to satisfy the curiosity of the lookers on for it required one familiar with such scenes to stand by and not feel the heart growing sick, and the brain almost turning as in imagination the awful scenes of the night before passed in panorama review before the minds eye. Women who had known Mrs. Hamnett perhaps from childhood, and maybe loved her with the warm affection that neighbors often feel for each other, came and with one look at the sickening sight, burst into a flood of bitter tears. Around many a farm house, fireside last night was this murder discussed in low and solemn tones, and numberless reminiscences of the Hamnett family, were doubtless recounted and talked over. And who will say that no prayer for justice ascended to the Throne of Grace. The petitions that went up last night asking the vengeance of Him who doeth all things well to fall upon the one who could strike down his fellow beings so will hardly remain unanswered.

THE POPULAR FEELING.

The excitement in all places that had been reached by the news was intense, and nothing else was talked about. So convinced were the Homestead people and the farmers in that neighborhood that Love had butchered his employer and family, that, could he have been found, they would have lynched him without a moment's hesitation, and suspended his body from a limb of the nearest tree. If Love is responsible for the crime, as it still seems to be, he cannot be very far away, because none of Mr. Hamnett's horses are missing, and it is not thought he would be fool hardy enough to come to the city right away, where the chances would be strongly in favor of his arrest. If he succeeded in getting any money in the house he will make his way as soon as possible to the nearest sea port, for the purpose of embarking for Germany, but the objection can be offered that he would be arrested there and tried for desertion.

THE INQUEST TO DAY.

Coroner McCalla has impaneled a jury, of which ex-Coroner West is foreman, and at ten o'clock this morning will commence the work of examining witnesses. The funeral of the murdered persons will probably take place to-day, as the bodies are already rapidly decomposing, and emit an odor that is not by any means agreeable. Our reporter was also informed that the search through the woods and fields and among the rocks for the purpose of finding, if possible, the body of Ida would be renewed to-day. As yet no reward has been offered for the murderer. Would it not be well enough for the County to see what it can do in that line? Such a criminal should not be permitted to escape unwhipped of justice.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.

Established Nearly a Quarter of a Century—63,000 Organs Sold.

The policy of this Company is to use the best materials without regard to cost. Its employes, especially those in leading positions, have been familiar with the manufacture of reed instruments from the infancy of the business.

The cases are solidly constructed, and from NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS.

The manufacturers claim that they have succeeded in producing the *most satisfactory harmony ever heard from Reeds*, while at the same time their Organs have *never been equalled in Power*. AN ORGAN LEADING 3,000 STOGERS. The following letter, from the most eminent organist in the United States, refers to an Organ now used in the Rev. Dr. Talmage's church. The Organ formerly used, made by another house, had proved insufficient:

DEAR SIR:—I owe you personally my best thanks for sending to the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation one of the Smith American Reed Organs to the Academy of Music. It is perfectly wonderful that so small an instrument in size should have sufficient power to lead a Congregation of no small dimensions. The Trustees as well as myself are much pleased with it. It speaks for itself; and all I have met with, who attended the services, speak of it as most satisfactory. I would say music, and believe me to remain most respectfully yours,

GEO. W. MORGAN.

New York, Feb. 4, 1873. Organist.

FORTY of these Organs are now in use in the Baltimore Public Schools.

MRS. G. M. ZWEIDINGER, 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the Sole Agent for West Va., Eastern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, where can be found a full line of these goods, and at prices and *terms* to suit the day-laborer who may not have the funds at command to invest at once. Write for circulars.

QUARTER SESSION JURORS.

Jurors Drawn for the Second Monday of July.

The following jurors were drawn yesterday for the Criminal Court:

Second Monday of July—James Dalzell, oil merchant; John Nobinger, supervisor; William Downey, laborer; David K. Calhoun, farmer; John Daum, cooper; David M'Kane, ship carpenter; R. Thompson, laborer; John M. M. King, manufacturer; Peter Zorn, tobacco dealer; John H. Dalzell, gent; E. Houston, tailor; James Maighen, laborer; J. K. Wood, grocer; P. N. Hays, shoemaker; Wm. Jackson, farmer; Adam Hoffman, butcher; Geo. Gerst, gent; Jno. Adair, stonecutter; Hugh Stewart, farmer; Wm. Brown, clerk; Mark Kenny, clerk; Wm. R. Graham, mason; Philip Korz, grocer; James Milliken, carpenter; John King, laborer; Michael F. Bright, farmer; Lewis Peterson, gent; Lewis Matthews, carpenter; John Dodds, pit boss; Frederick Leetlich, carpenter; Conrad Tehad, butcher; Samuel Young, grocer; Wm. C. Bryant, farmer; Thos. Moore, carpenter; J. C. Cox, railroad manager; Geo. Metzgar, merchant; Edward Smith, grocer; Wm. J. Adair, painter; Geo. Moon, miner; Thos. Grogan, moulder; W. J. Bord, carpenter; Jos. Couch, farmer; Geo. Miller, tailor; William Brown, pit boss; James Evans, laborer; John Dowling, merchant; William Buenty, stone mason; James McCall, gent; Geo. Norris, collector; Milo. P. Scott, carpenter; E. McAfee, moulder; Matthew Metcalf, miner; James Riley, ticket-seller; James Vincent, Jos. Hepline, grocer; Geo. Sampson, farmer; Jno. Herbert, grocer; James Herron, tinner; Frank Patterson, farmer; Thos. Jones, gent.

CITY REVENUES.

The Receipts and Expenditures in the Markets.

A meeting of the Market Committee was called for last evening, but a quorum of the members did not put in appearance, and no meeting could be held. The following statement, however, shows the receipts and expenditure prepared for the committee.

Receipts from the Market Department for March were:

Diamond Market	$1,208 92
City Hall	140 09
Fifth Avenue Market	159 70
South Side Market	189 45
Ninth Ward Market	12 75
Total	$1,710 82

The expenditures for April were:

Diamond Market	$644 88
Ninth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
South Side Market	244 46
Total	$999 34

POLITICAL.

The Republican County Executive Committee—The Meeting on Saturday—A Full List of those who are Entitled to Seats.

The Republican County Executive Committee has been called to meet to-morrow afternoon, and in view of this fact, the following official list of members will be of interest. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance, as the meeting is likely to be one of more than ordinary importance and interest:

Chairman—Jacob Reese.

Vice Chairman—Charles S. Fetterman.

Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onslow, R. B. Brown, Wm. G. Hawkins.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. B. Hunter, John Seiferth, N. P. Reed, David Campbell, W. J. Diehl.

Second ward—Edward House, Richard Thompson, M. B. Lemon.

Third ward—Peter Dressler, John N. Neeb.

Fourth ward—Robert Leonard, John Chalfant.

Fifth ward—W. M. DeCamp, Henry Healey.

Sixth ward—Wm. J. Finn, L. E. Backofen, George Reese, Robert Fowler, David Hutchinson, John Russell.

Seventh ward—Charles Jeremy.

Eighth ward—J. J. Booth, I. G. Harris.

Ninth ward—James Boyd.

Tenth ward—David Beck, Robert Graham.

Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hays, Adam Watkins, J. H. Hoffer.

Twelfth ward—Thomas Rosewell, Wm. McConway.

Thirteenth ward—Robert Dickson, H. Bierman, Thomas Gatewood, Jacob C. Brown, B. W. Waughter.

Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee, John Gray, Evan Jones, George Morris.

Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.

Sixteenth ward—Daniel O'Neill, R. H. Smith, S. McElroy.

Seventeenth ward—William Clark, William Walton.

Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis.

Nineteenth ward—E. C. Negley, Samuel Crawford, Thomas McConnell, Jr.

Twentieth ward—David Aiken, Jr., J. Henry Baum, John Ross.

Twenty-first ward—Richard Thompson.

Twenty-second ward—D. B. Morrison, J. H. Miller.

Twenty-third ward—James McKibben, W. J. Lewis.

Twenty-fourth ward—John Larimer, Wm. McClurg.

Twenty-fifth ward—R. B. Brown, Mark Burke.

Twenty-sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.

Twenty-seventh ward—Jenkin Jones, John Nusser.

Twenty-eighth ward—R. H. Lee.

Twenty-ninth ward—T. B. Atterbury, E. G. Krehan.

Thirtieth ward—Richard Jones.

Thirty-first ward—John W. Turney.

Thirty-second ward—Samuel Harper.

Thirty-third ward—Edward Berry.

Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth, Louis Aurin.

Thirty-fifth ward—John Vaughan.

Thirty-sixth ward—J. W. Ballentine.

Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Anderson.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—G. W. Wilson.

Second ward—Geo. D. Riddle, Josiah Cohen.

Third ward—Jas. McBrier, Fred. Lang.

Fourth ward—Peter Walter, J. E. B. Dalzell.

Fifth ward—Wm. M. Chaney.

Sixth ward—Jas. Grogan.

Seventh ward—J. F. Scharnke.

Eighth ward—Samuel Roberts.

Ninth ward—David Davis.

Tenth ward—H. S. Fleming, Geo. W. Day.

Eleventh ward—Charles Hartman, Ph. Neuhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—R. B. Coursin, A. B. Campbell.

Braddock's—O. C. Fawcett.

Birmingham—Thomas Duff.

Sewickley—E. L. Goodwin.

Sharpsburg—E. L. Dunham.

Tarentum—R. S. P. McCall.

Millvale—Wm. Coates.

Bellevue—M. R. Johnston.

Chartiers—Wm. McDonald.

Mansfield—Daniel Bowden, R. H. Fife, Christian Steele.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Wm. G. Dunseath, Jno. S. Robb.

Leet—Geo. W. Murphy.

Plum—James Patterson.

Elizabeth—Samuel Kerr.

Robinson—Wm. Glass.

Moon—Wilson.

Franklin—Geo. Neely.

Ross—David Hilands, F. M. Gillespie.

McCandless—Samuel Wallace.

Union—C. B. Saunders.

Upper St. Clair—John Gfrillan.

North Fayette—W. H. Clark.

South Fayette—Luvi Gregg.

Elza—John McGwire.

Scott—H. J. Hamilton.

Shaler—H. K. Sample, John Herron.

Wilkins—W. J. Hawkins.

Jefferson—S. J. Chamberlain.

Collier—Wm. M. Grace.

Findlay—George Burns.

Reserve—W. H. Semple.

West Deer—W. H. McGill.

Indiana—A. G. Barton.

Lower St. Clair—John Paul.

Union—J. M. Schiessman.

Scott—Thomas Gamble.

Lincoln—Robert H. Caughey.

North Versailles—G. W. Weddell.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Dr. A. H. Gross.

Jno. Chalfant, C. Hanson Love, Henry Lloyd, B. F. Jones, Colonel George Gerst, W. J. Friday, David Mathias, Andrew Klemm, Charles Ward, Michael Marshall, Jr., Jno. Brush, Jno. R. McCune, J. H. Walters, James Littell, James A. Chambers, William H. Brown, C. B. Seely, J. McC. Creighton, Joseph Walton, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, W. H. Brinkerhoff, W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Darlington, Thomas S. Mitchell.

The following additions were made to the committee at the different meetings held since its organization:

ALEX. Segner, C. B. Bostwick, Henry Hays, Baldwin township; William Agee, Alex. Speer, T. W. Lindsay, Alfred Weaver, T. B. Cuiley, E. C. Mathews, G. S. Woodson, R. C. Elliott, S. H. French, Thirty-six ward; Thomas B. Hunter, David McGunniggle, David Kirk, Wm. H. McCleary, Henry M. Long.

Allegheny Young Republicans and the County Conventions.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held in their rooms last evening.

After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Kelly moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up resolutions embodying certain suggestions in regard to where the County conventions should be held. Adopted, and Messrs. Kelly, Bayne and Hunter were appointed.

They submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The body of the Twenty-third Congressional district and those of the Forty-second and Forty-third Senatorial districts, and those of the First and Fifth Assembly districts, lie north of the Allegheny river; and

WHEREAS, The City of Allegheny is the natural headquarters for the district; therefore,

Resolved, By the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, that the Allegheny County Executive Committee be and they are hereby requested to designate the Council Chamber and such other suitable places in said City as the places where the Conventions for such districts will convene.

Resolved, That we, the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, do hereby tender the use of our club room for all such purposes as may be desired by said Conventions.

After some further discussion the resolutions were adopted.

On motion Messrs. J. D. Walker, James Hunter, Jr., Frederick, W. J. Kelly, A. W. Erwin, W. J. Canham, and James C. Graham, were appointed a committee to wait on the County Executive Committee and submit these resolutions.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Committee on Arrangements for the manner in which they had fitted up the rooms.

Mr. Kelly submitted a resolution that this club favor late conventions.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following is a list of deeds placed on record May 29, in the County Recorder's office:

Quit claim. B. McCain to Frank V. Fisher, April 1st, 1874; two lots in Lower St. Clair township. Price $1.... Elias Bennett to George Smith, April 1st, 1874; lot in Tarentum, Lock street 73x113½ feet. Price $500.... Wm. D. Baker to Michael Duffy, April 7th, 1874; lot in Wilkins township, containing 2 acres 2 roods and 22½ perches, and lot same place, 6 acres. Price $5000.... Michael Duffy to Eva A. Baker, April 7th, 1874; same lots. Price, $5,000.... W. H. Covode, guardian, to Wm. Keyser, May 13th, 1873; one-eighteenth interest in land, line of Connellsville road, city. Price, $2,777.77.... John Updegraff, guardian, to Wm. Keyser, May 13th, 1873; one-ninth interest in above. Price, $1,555.55.... Same to same, ninth interest. Price, $2,777.77.... Wesley Wilson, guardian, to same, May 13th, 1873; one-eighteenth interest in the above. Price $2,777.77.... Jacob Covode, guardian, to Wm. Keyser, May 19th, 1873; one-eighteenth interest in above. Price $2,777.77.... James M. Reed to Wm. Keyser, April 5, 1872, three-ninths of one-half interest. Price, $8,333.34.... Thomas A. Mellon to Jacob W. Taylor, November 28, 1873; lot in Versailles township, 25x100 feet on Railroad. Price $200.... Oberlin Title to Harold Bowman, 1874; lot in Sewickley borough. Price $1.... H. Allen to Allen Aber, April 21, 1873; 58 acres and 7 perches land in West Deer township. Price $3,800.... John Schaefer to Fred. Harms, April 7, 1874; lot in Lower St. Clair township, now city. First street, 25x123 feet. Price $500.... Julia A. H. Mellor et al. to Leonard Hahn et al., April 1, 1874; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, Seventeenth St., 97 ft. 7¾ in. by 120 ft. Price $10,000.... Clement Cheslo to Wm. W. Nelson, April 29, 1874; lot in Thirty-first ward, Turnpike road, 50x70 feet. Price $5,900.... Samuel Givens to Sarah A. Frager, July 3, lot in Shaler township. Price $600.... Robt. A. McNulty to Wm. M. McCombe, March 27th, 1874, lot in Nineteenth ward, city, Euclid street, 30x125 feet. Price $1,700.... Thomas Sinclair to Robb & McPeak, March 23d, 1874, lot in Mansfield, Robert avenue, 120x22 feet. Price $800.... M. L. Land Improvement Trust Co. to James B. Robb, December 12th, 1871, lot Centre avenue, city, 50x175 feet. Price $575.... Mary J. Parkinson to Geo. H. Crozier, April 18th, 1874, lot in Jefferson township, 60x124 feet. Price $50.... Victoria Bergman to Adam Barn, October 30